FBIS DAILY REPORT

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USSR'S ZIMYANIN, DELEGATION ARRIVE 14 DEC

Welcomed by Doynov, Others

AU141453 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec (BTA) -- Today a party and state delegation of the USSR, led by Mr Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CC of the CPSU, arrived here at the invitation of the CC of the BCP and of the State Council to participate in the celebrations for the 75th anniversary of the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR -- Mr Leonid Brezhnev.

At the Sofia Airport the Soviet guests were welcomed by Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, by the BCP CC secretaries Mr Dimitur Stanishev, Mr Stoyan Mikhailov, Mr Milko Balev and others.

Received by Zhivkov 15 Dec

AU151313 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] On 15 December Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, leader of the USSR party-state delegation for the celebrations marking the 75th birthday of Leonid Brezhnev. During the talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Zimyanin exchanged opinions on matters of mutual interest. Dimitur Zhulev and Nikita Tolubeyev, the two countries' ambassadors, attended the meeting.

Brezhnev Birthday Celebration

AU151430 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1400 GMT on 15 Dec carries a live relay from Sofia of a meeting to commemorate the 75th birthday of Leonid Brezhnev and the unveiling of a bust of Brezhnev. Present are Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian State Council chairman and BCP secretary general, and Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, who address the meeting.

The relay ends at 1441 GMT with the Internationale, after which the announcer notes the meeting is chaired by Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Sofia Committee first secretary and BCP CC secretary, and that the following leaders are present: "Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Peter Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Peter Dyulgerov, Dimitur Stainshev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev and Vasil Tsanov, Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, and members of the Soviet Embassy in Sofia."

Zimyanin Speech

AU151732 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Speech by Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, at a 15 December ceremony in Sofia to unveil the bust of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the occasion of his 75th birthday -- live, in Russian]

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, dear friends, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government, please allow me to express deep gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the entire Bulgarian working people for the festive unveiling of the bronze bust of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

We were happy to learn that by a decree of the Bulgarian State Council of 14 December, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has been awarded for the third time the title Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on his merits for the construction of communism in the USSR, for the comprehensive cooperation and coming together between the CPSU and BCP and the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples, and for the struggle for peace, freedom, democracy and social progress.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev asked us to convey to you, dear comrades, his deep and warm gratitude for the distinction given to him, as well as to convey his cordial greetings and wishes for new successes to Bulgaria's communists and the entire working people in their work and creative activity. [applause]

Thank you very much, dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov, for the warm words you addressed to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the leader of our party and state, the Leninist Party and the Soviet people. The unveiling of the bust of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and bestowing him for the third time with the title Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, is new and bright testimony to the sincerity and firmness of the relations of friendship and fraternity between our communist parties and peoples. The unveiling of the bust of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in your capital is taking place in a period when your motherland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the other fraternal socialist states as well as all progressive mankind are marking [words indistinct]. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev enjoys the deep respect and love of our people because of his wise, selfless and fruitful activity in the name of the triumph of the cause of peace and communism. A loyal continuer of the great Lenin's cause, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, for 17 years already, heads the CPSU Central Committee. His activity during this period was closely connected with the great successes of the Soviet people in the construction of communism, the constant increase of the material and spiritual potential of our motherland, strengthening its defensive capability, the construction of developed socialism and the adoption of the New Soviet Constitution. Our party and its Central Committee and Politburo led by Comrade Brezhnev are perfecting their activity for the triumph of the all-victorious Marxist-Leninist teaching, and are creatively developing the revolutionary theory. The entire Soviet people are closely rallied around their own Leninist party, and with a great patriotic upsurge are putting into effect the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. They are confidently approaching the period of the completion of communist construction. Comrade Brezhnev has a great and universally recognized role in the titanic struggle of the USSR and all countries of the socialist community against the military danger and the aggressive strivings and aspirations of the imperialist reaction, and for peace and international cooperation and in support of the just struggle of peoples for national and social liberation. In the present international situation, characterized by the activization of imperialism, Comrade Brezhnev is consistently and insistently conducting the Leninist foreign policy course of the USSR, which is embodied in the peace program for the 80's. The new prospects for strengthening peace and security in Europe and the whole world, are included in the [word indistinct] and constructive proposals voiced by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his recent visit in the FRG. It is only logical that our course is being supported by hundreds of millions of people from all continents to whom the cause of peace, freedom and social progress is dear.

Dear comrades, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev asked our delegation to tell you that today's celebration in fraternal Bulgaria is being viewed by him as a sign of recognition of the merits of our party for Bulgaria's communists and working people. The bust, which has been unveiled today by the citizens of this beautiful city in honor of citizen Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, three times Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will forever be a reminder of these merits. [applause]

Of course dear comrades, [passage indistinct] millions of Soviet and Bulgarian citizens are facilitating the comprehensive cooperation and steady coming together of our fraternal parties, states and peoples.

The Soviet people highly value the great contribution made to developing our fraternal friendship by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general, State Council chairman, noted figure of the international communist movement and great friend of the Soviet people.

[Words indistinct] in the Bulgarian capital a Soviet-Bulgarian treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was signed. Appearing in mass meetings marking this event, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said then: If somebody should ask us what socialist internationalism is, we would answer: Look at the relations between Bulgaria and the USSR! This is socialist internationalism in action! [applause] This, comrades, is a very correct and deep formula. During the past years the rich content of these words was confirmed by continuing the development and strengthening on a Marxist-Leninist basis of the unity of our parties and the political alliance of our state. The economic cooperation strengthened and became better developed and more effective. Our cultural relations are constantly being enriched by new content and expanded. The power and vitality of socialist internationalism is in the unity of our ranks, something which was convincingly confirmed by the 26th CPSU and the 12th BCP Congresses.

Naturally, the fraternal friendship of our peoples is connected with the names of Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov. Their meetings, talks, negotiations [words indistinct] always take place in an atmosphere of warm fraternity and full unity of their opinions. They contribute to developing Soviet-Bulgarian relations and serve the cause of further strengthening the unity and power of the world socialist communist community and coordinating the struggle of the socialist states for preventing war, for taming the arms race, and for peace and security in Europe and the entire world.

Dear Bulgarian comrades! On behalf of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and all Soviet communists and working people, best and most cordial wishes to the communists and the working people of your beautiful country, and to each Bulgarian family happiness, progress and new and great successes in the work for the benefit of socialist Bulgaria!

Long live the indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship!

Long live peace and communism! [applause]

Zhivkov Address

AU151808 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, delivered at a 15 December 1981 Sofia meeting devoted to the 75th birthday of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and in connection with unveiling a bust of him -- live]

[Text] Comrades, dear Soviet friends and brothers, 15 December 1981 will remain a memorable day in the life of the communists and working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Here, in the capital of our socialist motherland, we unveil a bust of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, three time Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and a laureate of the International Dimitrov Peace Prize. [applause] In the year when the Bulgarian people are festively celebrating the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state and the 90th anniversary of the founding of the revolutionary party of the Bulgarian proletariat, this event acquires even greater historic and political meaning. For us, the Bulgarian communists, and for the Bulgarian people this is a bright symbol of the fraternal friendship and unbreakable unity between our parties, countries and peoples. That is why we mark with genuine emotion, pleasure and pride that following [words indistinct] the bust of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is being raised here in Sofia, of one of the most (?cherished) political statesmen of our time.

The name and work of Leonid Brezhnev is an embodiment of the epochal mission of the October revolution, the Soviet people, Marxism-Leninism and peace. A communist, of half a century of experience in the ranks of the glorious Leninist party, rising in the ranks of the party to be its first leader, from a metallurgical worker to chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Preisidum -- this is the biography of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. It is a biography, a destiny which is organically embodied in the heroic annals of the Soviet people and the CPSU. The entire work of Leonid Ilich, a loyal pupil and talented continuer of the revolutionary and (?reforming) work of the immortal Lenin, and of our complicated and tense times, is an example of invariable combination of beautiful ideas and beautiful deeds. These deeds of his make even stronger our ardent and unshakable faith in the great Leninist ideals (?linked) with the strong and [word indistinct] of the CPSU, its Central Committee and Politburo. [applause] Closely linked with the vast strata of the people, Leonid Brezhnev has always expressed and is expressing their most cherished aspirations. His contribution to resolving the big problems on building the socialist and communist society in the Soviet Union is an exceptional one, and has been incorporated forever in the historic achievements of the Soviet people in all spheres of social life particularly in the past 17 years.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is a party and state leader who is enjoying the tremendous and fully deserved prestige of the peoples and countries of the socialist community. This is because he constantly devotes attention to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Leonid Brezhnev regards the socialist community as one of the key prerequisites for the victory of peace in the world, for social progress and for the bright future of the world.

History will forever cherish the activity of Comrade Brezhnev to develop the activity of CEMA, and to maintain the offensive capability of the Warsaw Pact organization -- the indistructible mainstay of peace and socialism. We can say today that Leonid Brezhnev is the most remarkable figure of the present communist and workers movement, uncompromisingly loyal and a creative follower of our forerunners Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and Vladimir Lenin. [applause] (?Thanks to his work), the unity, ideological purity and interaction of the international communist and workers movement is tremendous. This, however, is not all that we have to say about our Leonid Ilich on this festive day. For almost two decades the name and tirelessly creative work of Comrade Brezhnev is invariably linked with consolidating the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. He alone has experienced the whole burden of the war against the Hitlerite invaders from it first to its last day. [words indistinct] He was an ardent worker for detente. Leonid Ilich was imbued with a deep and noble awareness that the cause of peace has to be defended with firmness and with a steady sense of responsibility for all present and future generations. That is why Leonid Brezhnev experienced the gratitude of mankind as interpreter, initiator and author of the peace program adopted by the 24th Congress, enriched by the 25th Congress and creatively developed further by the 26th CPSU Congress. This program is a wide and constructive platform uniting the ideas and efforts of all peace-loving people today.

Comrades, in the personality of Leonid Brezhnev we appraise the respect the genuine and responsible friend of the Bulgarian communists and people. We value and respect his services and personal contribution to the cooperation and bringing even closer together of the Soviet peoples with socialist Bulgaria, and the BCP with the CPSU.

We have stated many times and will not stop saying that [words indistinct] for the noble struggle for socialism and communism and for people's prosperity. [applause] Rallied and united on the basis of the mutually all-victorious Marxist-Leninist behest and on the sound and steady principles of communist internationalism.

These are being more and more incorporated in the consistent course of the BCP and CPSU toward comprehensive cooperation and a bringing close together of the People's Republic and the USSR. (?We are glad) that Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is epitomized in the same past, present and future, and is united in common ideas, interests and strivings.

Please allow me, on your behalf, to state that the Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarians, all of us are proud of the friendship and fraternal support of the CPSU, the great Soviet people and their first leader. [applause] This friendship, this fraternal love and this unbreakable life-giving alliance with the party and motherland of Lenin have inspired will continue to inspire us. They strengthen our confidence and energy for (?building) a mature socialist society and for the victory for the cause of peace.

We express gratitude for all this to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and to its general secretary, Leonid Ilich. [applause]

Comrades, dear Soviet comrades, please allow me on the occasion of the glorious 75th birthday of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, whose bust we are unveiling in the capital of Bulgaria, to convey on behalf of all Bulgarian communists and working people our most ardent fraternal wishes for good health, long years, cheerfullness and further successes in your highly responsible activity. [applause]

Long live the great party of Lenin, organizer and inspirer of all victories of the builders of communist society.

Long live the powerful Soviet Union, the banner bearer of the struggle of peoples for peace, democracy and social progress.

May the crystal-pure and life-giving Bulgarian-Soviet friendship live forever throughout the centuries. [applause]

Brezhnev Awarded Decoration

AU141842 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree awarding Leonid Brezhnev for the third time with the title Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and decorating him with the gold star and the Dimitrov Order on his exceptional merits for working out and implementing the general Leninist course of the CPSU on constructing the communist society, for further strengthening the comprehensive cooperation and coming together between the CPSU and BCP and between the USSR and Bulgaria, for strengthening the unity of the fraternal socialist countries and increasing the might and influence of real socialism, for rallying the international communist and workers' movement, for developing the peoples' struggle for peace and detente, international security and cooperation, freedom, democracy and social progress, and on his 75th birthday.

Zhivkov Gives Dinner

AU151858 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] On 15 December, Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a dinner in honor of the USSR party-state delegation led by Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, which is visiting Bulgaria for the celebrations marking the 75th birthday of Leonid Brezhnev. The dinner which took place in an exceptionally friendly and cordial atmosphere was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Ognyan Doynov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, and Chudomir Aleksandrov; Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council; BCP Central Committee department heads; and Dimitur Zhulev and Nikita Tolubeyev, the two countries' ambassadors.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND

AU151145 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 14 December carries on page 1 and 7 an 800-word report by an unnamed BTA correspondent in Warsaw entitled "Poland -- Martial Law Has Been Declared," in which the introduction of martial law and the establishment of a military council under the leadership of Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski "on the basis of the Polish Constitution" is announced. The report describes all measures connected with martial law, stating that "after the introduction of martial law, the situation in Warsaw, Gdansk, and other large cities, generally speaking, remains calm." The BTA correspondent's report quotes from Jaruzelski's address to the Polish people and from the "appeal of the Military Council for National Salvation" to the population that "facing the danger of losing national sovereignty, facing the existence of obvious preparations for a counterrevolutionary coup, and because of the fact that the previous efforts of the Sejm and government as well as of the state organs have proved fruitless," the establishment of a Military Council has become a necessity. The BTA correspondent's report adds that this council is a "provisional organ" which will "act as long as the situation is not normalized." The BTA correspondent's report also states that "the extremist 'Solidarity' leaders, members of illegal and antisocialist organizations, such as KSS [Social Self-Defense Committee] - KOR [Workers' Defense Committee] in particular, but also a group of persons who are responsible for the sociopolitical and economic crisis in the country have been isolated."

The BTA correspondent's report is followed on page 7 by two very brief, factual items of 50 words each which, on the basis of the Polish PAP news agency and on Polish radio reports, announce instructions as regards the banning of any "public meetings, demonstrations and manifestations" as well as "the temporary prohibition of working people's strikes and other protest actions." The two reports also mention the instruction announced by Polish radio that "all persons who threaten state security or any state and public institutions are subject to court-martials." The "temporary" prohibition of private persons crossing the state borders is also mentioned in the BTA reports.

The same issue of RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries on the same pages a 2,000-word apparent text of Wojciech Jaruzelski's address to the Polish people delivered on the morning of 13 December over Polish radio.

All other Bulgarian dailies on 14 December carry the aforementioned BTA correspondent's report and the 2,000-word reprint of Jaruzelski's speech.

U.S. ACTIONS, SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA SCORED

AU111040 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 10 December 1981 carries an 800-word report on page 5 by an unnamed New York correspondent entitled: "The Noisy Propaganda Against Libya," dealing with the recent developments in U.S.-Libyan relations and dwelling in particular on a meeting held at the White House in which "political, diplomatic, military and intelligence leaderships of the United States and representatives of the U.S. National Security Council discussed 'proposals' on sanctions against Libya." The RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent reports on various U.S. experts such as "Professor Michael Hudson from Georgetown University" who are "expressing skepticism and distrust toward the accusations voiced against Libya."

The RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent further notes that these accusations are used by President Reagan in order to "sign an administrative document which fully unties the hands of the CIA to commit subversive activities within the United States." He also cites an interview given by a "representative of the administration" to the WALL STREET JOURNAL, in which this representative states his "satisfaction at placing Al-Qadhdhafi in a defensive position," and adds as follows:

"Experts and commentators in the United States compete in forecasting, on the basis of their talks with government officials, that an embargo will be imposed on oil imports from Libya in the United States and that strong diplomatic pressure will be exerted on other countries to join this embargo." After stressing that the "Libyan people by no means threaten the 200 million-strong U.S. nation," the RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent closes his report by stating as follows: "The observers here are now increasingly becoming convinced of the fact that in the light of the present all-round expansionist foreign and military policy of the United States, it is possible that real repressive measures may be adopted against Libya."

TECHNICAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR NOTED

AU111611 Sofia BTA in English 1328 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 11 Dec (BTA) -- Bulgaria takes the 101st place in the world in territory and the 61st in the number of her population. As an exporter of machines and equipment the country takes the 19th place among the 29 states which carry out 90 percent of the world export of such production. Today Bulgaria occupies the 15th place in the world in foreign trade per capita of the population.

The economic development of the country since the socialist revolution of September 9th, 1944, has been closely associated with the Soviet Union. Bulgaria's industrial projects built up with Soviet technical assistance constitute 50 percent of this country's production funds turning out 80 percent of the total industrial output.

At present Bulgaria and the Soviet Union take part in 98 multilateral and bilateral specialization and cooperation agreements (24 are on bilateral basis). The relative proportion of specialized production in the exchanged deliveries is constantly on the rise. The share of specialized engineering production in bilateral trade exchanges last year amounted to 39 percent, while this year it is expected to reach 40 percent. At the end of the eighth five-year period of 1981-1985 this share is to go up to 46 percent. Bulgaria takes the first place among her CMEA partners in the delivery of specialized engineering output for the Soviet Union.

In the 1971-1980 period 45,000 Bulgarian specialists and workers were on training visits to the Soviet Union. In these ten years 15,000 Soviet specialists were rendering assistance to Bulgaria in the construction and exploitation of a number of projects.

ROMANIAN SDUF DELEGATION ARRIVES 13 DECEMBER

Met By Kubadinski

AU132010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] At the invitation of the Fatherland Front National Council, on 13 December a delegation of the National Council of the Romanian Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] led by Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF National Council arrived in Sofia today. At Sofia Airport the delegation was greeted by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council.

Talks Begin 14 Dec

AU141526 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec (BTA) -- Talks between delegations of the National Council of the Fatherland Front headed by its chairman Mr Pencho Kubadinksi, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of Romania, headed by the chairman of the front's Executive Council Mrs Tamara Dobrin began here this morning.

It was stressed that the constant cooperation between the two fronts is a part of the traditional and multilateral relations between the BCP and the Romanian Communist Party, between the two peoples.

The two organization's leaders informed themselves of the role of the fronts in their countries for mobilizing the masses for the fulfillment of the decisions taken by the latest congresses of the BCP and the RCP.

Discussions went on the possibilities for deepening the two fronts' cooperation.

MORE ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY EXPECTED

AU151221 Sofia BTA in English 0842 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 15 Dec (BTA) -- In the 1960-1980 period Bulgaro-Hungarian trade rose 12 times. Last year trade figures went up to 321 million currency leva. It is expected that this year bilateral deliveries will reach 385 million currency leva.

At present Bulgaro-Hungarian economic ties are developing on the basis of long-term agreement for economic, scientific and technological cooperation and for further promotion of integration up to the year 1990. This document provides for furthering the practices of long-term cooperation which will eventually enable the two countries to appear on the markets of third countries, to deepen the ties in rendering economic, scientific and technological cooperation of the developing states.

Bulgaria and Hungary take part in more than 50 multilateral and bilateral agreements for specialization and cooperation within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. These agreements are mostly in the electronic industry, the electrical engineering and mechanical engineering. The proportion of production turned out along lines of specialization and cooperation in mutual trade is 40 per cent, while in the mechanical engineering production this share is 90 per cent.

In the seventh five-year period of 1976-1980 the proportion of machines and equipment in bilateral trade amounted to 60 per cent. The most substantial are the deliveries of Bulgarian mechanical handling equipment. Bulgaria meets 95 per cent of the Hungarian demands of electric hoists, 85 per cent of electric trucks and 30 per cent of I.C.F. trucks. In the imports the highest relative share belongs to coaches, spare parts for them and garage equipment of Hungarian make.

TANCHEV, AGRARIAN UNION DELEGATION VISIT PARIS

AU151229 Sofia BTA in English 0832 GMT 15 Dec 81

[BTA correspondent report]

[Text] Paris, 15 Dec -- A delegation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, led by Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and first vice-president of the State Council of Bulgaria, is paying a friendly visit to France at the invitation of the president of the left radical movement, Mr Roger-Gerard Schwartzenberg.

Yesterday a meeting was held of the Bulgarian Agrarian delegation with a delegation of the left radical movement, which proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Mr Roger-Gerard Schwartzenberg said that the present visit of the Bulgarian delegation is a fresh manifestation of the traditional friendly relations between Bulgaria and France. Mr Schwartzenberg spoke also on some problems of the international situation. He gave a high assessment to the consistent Bulgarian policy aimed at the strengthening of peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world.

Mr Petur Tanchev made the hosts familiar with the Bulgarian successes in the building up of the advanced socialist society and with the contributions of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union to that nationwide deed, especially in the building up of socialism in the Bulgarian village. He said that the international activity of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union is becoming ever more active and is aimed at rallying and mobilizing the international democratic and agrarian movement in the struggle of the progressive forces for peace, security, cooperation and detente.

The common wish of the two parties to develop and deepen their own fruitful cooperation, to contribute to the strengthening of friendly relations between the Bulgarian and the French people was stressed at the talks.

In the exchange of opinions on the most topical questions of the current international situation the two parties to the talks stressed that in spite of the encroachments against it the process of detente has proved its viability. They stressed the immense significance of the policy of detente and of the policy of peaceful coexistence, making firm statements against the attempts at converting our continent into a firing ground of a "limited nuclear war".

The two parties expressed their common wish to work together and ever more actively for the preparation and holding of the second European meeting of the peasant and kindred democratic parties and organizations. They noted that this forum of the democratic agrarian parties, left radical parties, parties of the centre and other formations will provide a new and powerful expression of their support for the struggle of the anti-war forces, of the wide international public for the preservation of peace, for adherence to the principles laid down in the Final Act of Helsinki and for further triumph of the spirit of Helsinki.

FRG CP'S SCHROEDER ARRIVES FOR VISIT, MEETINGS

Received By Lilov 11 Dec

AU112024 Sofia BTA in English 1920 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 11 Dec (BTA) -- Today Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP received Mr Karl-Heinz Schroeder, member of the Presidium and secretary of the central leadership of the German Communist Party, who is on a visit to Bulgaria.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged of the two parties' activity. Discussions went on questions related to the cooperation and on some topical international matters and questions related to the international communist and workers' movement.

Expressed was mutual desire for further development of the fraternal relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the German Communist Party in the interest of the two countries' parties and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

13 Dec Departure

AU132007 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] On 13 December the delegation of the FRG Communist Party led by Karl-Heinz Schroeder, member of the party's Presidium and secretary of the central leadership of the German Communist Party, departed from Bulgaria. The delegation paid Bulgaria a short business visit at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

PRAGUE RADIO REPORTS RIOTING IN GDANSK 16 DEC

LD160816 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] We shall inform you about the latest developments in the Polish People's Republic, where the Military Council of National Salvation, after proclaiming a state of emergency, is taking steps to return economic and social life to normal.

According to the latest report, order-keeping (poradkovy) forces intervened against rioters in Gdansk.

RESPONSES TO POLISH EMERGENCY ANALYZED, SCORED

PRACE Says 'Logical Response'

LD151054 Prague CTK in English 0812 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 15 Dec (CTK) -- Declaration of a state of emergency in Poland was the logical response of the state leadership to the deepening disruption and to the risk of the civil war, today's trade union daily PRACE commented.

This view is expressed in the response by the socialist countries and the majority of the world democratic public to the resolute measures adopted by the Polish authorities. The patriotic forces have shown determination to halt anarchy and the offensive of antisocialist forces, to restore law and order as the only possible climate in which to solve the protracted economic and political crisis in the country. It is an expression of determination to preserve socialism in Poland, PRACE said.

It pointed out that in the past several days, "Solidarity" has been making open calls for the establishment of a "provisional government of national confidence", and for drafting its comprehensive and economic program.

"But a program -- which the patriotic forces in Poland viewed as entirely realistic -- was put forward by the lawful government already after the Extraordinary 9th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party. This program will now be implemented even without the goodwill of the leaders of "Solidarity" whose activities have been suspended by a decree of the Military Council of National Redemption. This does not mean that its fulfilment will be easy, and that the negative tendencies which had grown to such a large extent in the long period of lenience of the governmental bodies will immediately disappear....but the important thing is that the decisive step has been taken, and that an end will be put to destruction of the state system, to anarchy and disruption", PRACE said.

U.S. Food Called 'Blackmail'

LD160938 Prague CTK in English 0820 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 16 Dec (CTK) -- Western circles which had been supporting counter-revolutionary forces striving to liquidate socialism in Poland are now indignant and disappearing by the failure of their subversive plans, today's RUDE PRAVO said.

Commenting on the U.S. decision to suspend its relief supplies of food to Poland, the daily stressed that they were not deliveries on which the food supplies depended, but that the blackmailing character of this step is evident now.

The U.S. had been pretending a kind of "human care" for the welfare of the Polish people, but when the Polish People's Republic began to decisively defend socialism, the "human face" was forgotten, and there remained nothing, but gross pressure, interference and blackmail.

Bratislava, 16 Dec (CTK) -- "Though the entire activities of the Polish counter-revolution have been supported by foreign aid, voices coming from the West urgently insist that there is no interference in the Polish affairs from the outside," the Slovak daily PRAVDA wrote today.

"The decision of the U.S. administration to halt its food supplies to Poland clearly indicates the character of Polish developments the United States had hoped for. It is typical that indignation is shown in such an ostentatious manner especially by the representatives of those imperialist countries which have played major role in the almost 18-month-long destruction of the Polish national economy and social structures," the paper commented.

Prague Scores PCI's Reaction

LD160024 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2045 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Let us recall some responses which we have noted, as reactions to the situation in the Polish People's Republic.

Realistic responses in the world stress that the measures taken by the Polish Government are the only way out of the prolonged crisis, from a situation where counterrevolutionary forces were preparing for a confrontation. They openly endeavored to take over power in the country and, as L'HUMANITE writes, did not speak in a language of trade unions but in that of civil war.

These facts somehow are being missed by the leadership of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] which condemns the measures adopted by the Polish Government. Representatives of the PCI continue to speak emphatically in defense of the independence of each communist party and noninterference in its affairs, but at the same time a statement addressed to the PZPR is full of categorical formulations, urgent demands, comments and appeals. From the point of view of the contents, the leadership of the PCI has put itself among those people of the Franz-Josef Strauss type, and furthermore it speaks as the only party which has the right to send demands and give orders in all directions.

SOLIDARITY'S RADOM MEETING, OTHER ACTIONS SCORED

AU142118 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Dec 81 p 7

[Pavol Minarik commentary: "The Cards Have Been Laid on the Table; 'Solidarity' Leaders Have Come Out With the Line of Confrontation"]

[Text] After the session of the "Solidarity" leadership in Radom, where it approved the line of confrontation and taking over power, the political situation in Polish society has become absolutely clear. Overnight the leadership of the "independent trade unions" violated the agreements of Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie as well as their own statutes, albeit even their "observance" until now has been mere window dressing. The "Solidarity" leadership has once and for all removed its mask. Despite its solemn assurances, it openly assumed the position of an opposition political party and threw down the gauntlet at the socialist state, challenging it to a struggle for power in the country.

The motive given in Radom for the attempt to thwart a national accord in its embryonic stage is the intention of the Polish People's Republic's Government to submit to the Sejm a bill providing it with certain authority to limit strikes and some manifestations of violation of social and state norms. At its session at the end of November, the Polish Sejm called for an end to ruinous strikes and unrest disturbing the social order. The Sejm Presidium declared at the same time that should the parliament's resolutions and appeals prove to be ineffective, the supreme legislative body of the Polish People's Republic would assess the proposal to provide the government with the authority required by the situation.

The organizers of the strikes and the strikers have ignored these declarations and resolutions. They did not even react to the appeals of the head of government, the PZPR, and other political parties and social organizations.

It is clear to everyone who thinks logically that strikes and many unlawful acts seriously joepardize the foundations of society's existence and of the Polish state's structure. That is why it is appropriate to demand that the government be furnished with the essential authority. The authority at issue in this concrete case is only limited anyway. The draft law to be discussed by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic at its next session envisages that in emergency situations the Sejm will have the right to suspend, in the form of a resolution, the right to strike for 3 months (that means up to 31 March 1982). It would have the right to adopt another such decision after a year. The means at issue in this case are designed to prevent a confrontation during the course of the winter. The government asks for them emphatically, after having used for a relatively long time appeals and persuasion. This period of time only confirmed the well-known truth that an enemy cannot be persuaded but that it is necessary to defeat him.

The reactionary "Solidarity" leadership is now speaking out against a law that has not even been submitted to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic for approval. The leaders of the "independent trade unions" threaten to call a general strike in the event of a lawful attempt to limit strikes. The threat of a general strike is their response to the government's constructive attempts to normalize life in the country. This means that "Solidarity" is interested solely and exclusively in deepening chaos and driving the country into ruin. It has once again become unambiguously clear that an agreement with the Government of the Polish People's Republic is the last thing they want. Their present words emanate, above all, from the endeavor to drive the country into a bloody confrontation. The statements by "Solidarity" functionaries about the need to hang and shoot to death communists in the country and to set fire to party committees are, in fact, an overture to an orchestrated terrorist attack on People's Poland.

"Confrontation is inevitable. It will undoubtedly come to pass," Lech Walesa declared in Radom. "I wanted to arrive at confrontation, naturally, only when almost all social groups are with us. However, I miscalculated. I thought that when we persevered, we would unseat also the Sejm, National Committees and so forth. It is becoming apparent that we will not get any further with this tactic. We are opting for the path of a lightning maneuver...." These words of Lech Walesa are a brutal threat, but they are most probably also a manifestation of nervousness and insecurity in the "Solidarity" leadership, caused by declining public support. ZYCIE WARSZAWY recently published the results of September, October and November public opinion polls about the situation in the country. Whereas in September 74 percent of respondents gave credence to the "Solidarity" leaders, by November their number dropped by 20 percent, and it keeps declining. The poll revealed that last month 70 percent of respondents advocated a national accord. In defiance of this, the "Solidarity" leaders have now rejected such accord and opted for the path of confrontation, which has been -- in fact -- their orientation since the very inception of the "independent trade unions."

Other "Solidarity" leaders have also taken a fancy to "candor" similar to that displayed by Lech Walesa. Zbigniew Bujak, for example, said: "We can opt for one of two lines. The first means confrontation; the second -- to actually become a trade union... I am in favor of the first alternative but I am not sure that we will win." Jan Rulewski from Bydgoszcz, on the other hand, is convinced of victory, but makes this contingent on one thing: "No front of national accord! When it comes to serious matters, we will decide about everything on our own." This "trade unionist" with fascist inclinations is making it a little bit too easy for himself....

The scenario of the enemies of socialism in Poland implemented until recently was simple: Destruction and negation will result in dismantling people's power. This concept of the antisocialist forces that have nested down in the "Solidarity" leadership has yielded, in their view, the first results. The actual goals of dismantling have now turned to other targets. The enemies of socialism now openly declare that the party, the government and the organs of socialist Poland are the main target of their attacks.

The fronts of class struggle in Poland are becoming more clear cut. The words of Comrade Vasil Bilak at the recent Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum are still valid in this difficult situation. "The CPCZ will continue its present internationalist approach to the developments in the Polish People's Republic. In keeping with the resolution of the 16th party congress, it will extend full support to communists, the workers class, the working people, to all true followers of socialism in Poland in their endeavor to ward off the attack of reaction, to solve the accumulated problems, and to strengthen the socialist social system."

Radom Meeting: 'Provocation'

AU142123 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Dec 81 p 7

[CTK correspondent's report: "W. Jaruzelski Has Received Representatives of Branch Trade Unions; 'Solidarity's' New Provocations"]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Dec (CTK) -- Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, received in Warsaw on Thursday members of the leadership of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, a working group of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions and representatives of other autonomous trade unions. The meeting was devoted to the country's steadily deteriorating political and economic situation.

"Solidarity" continues its various strike and other destructive actions and attacks on the PZPR. Thursday morning a strike began in the coking enterprise in Zdrzeszowice, which is the coke supplier to the Katowice steel mill. With this strike, "Solidarity" wants to enforce the recall of three of the enterprise's ranking personnel. A strike alert continues in the Adolf Warski shipyard in Szczecin and in a number of other enterprises.

In Kalisz Voivodship, "Solidarity" already for the 3d day is organizing meetings and rallies at which it is trying to win support for the Radom position of the leaders of the trade union, and to "persuade" collectives about the necessity of a general strike. In the Wskokecie engineering enterprise in Warsaw on Wednesday and Thursday, "Solidarity" held a so-called referendum whose aim was to chase the PZPR out of this enterprise.

The leadership of the illegal organization of the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland resorted on Thursday to a new hazardous and dangerous provocation, whose sole aim is to aggravate the present critical situation in the country and liquidate the socialist system in Poland. According to the REUTER news agency, the leaders of the organization have issued some sort of a manifesto in which they call for a general strike throughout the country. This strike, according to them, should only be the first stage in the campaign for political changes -- of course, in accordance with the notions of the leaders of this antisocialist organization.

The so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland, which cooperates with "Solidarity," also openly admits in the manifesto that it is responsible for the endeavors to liquidate the PZPR's primary organizations in enterprises, and that this process has only begun.

Counterrevolution Threat

AU142100 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Dec 81 p 7

["ZR"-signed Warsaw dispatch: "The Threat of Counterrevolution Is Growing"]

[Text] Warsaw -- In the last days and hours, reports have been coming from neighboring Poland about reactionary "Solidarity" leaders' undisguised preparations for a counterrevolutionary attack against the organs of people's power. In several places of the country, self-styled leaders of the "independent trade unions" issued orders instructing "Solidarity's" armed groups to tear off number plates from houses and signs from roads.

In the Szczecin area, for example, "Solidarity" drew up a plan for occupying important official buildings. These are to include in the first place, the PZPR voivodship committee and radio, television and newspaper buildings. In this voivodship, in which "Solidarity" is led by the fascist-like leader Marian Jurczyk, a number of posters have appeared with slogans such as "Death to the PZPR," "Death to Communists," "Program Against the Party Is a National Program," and so forth.

In several mines in Silesia, secret "Solidarity" commissioners [zmocnenci] have already convened meetings in support of immediate elections to the Sejm and People's Councils, which would, in their view, mean an end of the present state power. At the same time they demand that tribunals be set up for all those who have been running the country since August 1980. Leading officials of the Polish People's Republic are being called criminals.

There is an increasing number of reports to the effect that "Solidarity" is trying to win over to its side members of public and state security as well as officers and soldiers of the Polish People's Army. The enterprise radio in the Gdansk shipyards announced on Wednesday that the statutes of the "Polish Labor Party" are available from the "Solidarity" press secretary. Some union leaders are trying illegally to set up such a party. As has been announced by "Solidarity" sources, the constituent congress of this party is to be held in Swidnik in January 1982.

Throughout the country, "Solidarity" is organizing and arming its armed units and groups. The leaders of the "independent trade unions" have unleashed a psychosis of insurrection in Poland. Among the population, not only concern about the further course of events and the fate of the country is growing, but also justified fear whether an agreement with those who are publicly preparing the overthrow of constitutional organs is at all possible.

On Thursday, Polish Radio broadcast an interview with workers from the Warszawa steel mill, who drew attention to the fact that those who wish to shed the blood of the whole society today do not know what a war or an insurrection means, nor do they know that the majority of the nation will not let itself be dragged into this dangerous game.

RUDE PRAVO NOTES 'CRACKS' IN NATO AT BRUSSELS

LD151116 Prague CTK in English 0930 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 15 Dec (CTK) -- NATO is not only a military organization, but at the same time a tool for unification of the West European social consciousness precisely in the spirit of instructions from Washington, RUDE PRAVO wrote today in a review of the latest NATO sessions in Brussels.

In spite of the unanimity of most of the principal decisions strengthening the NATO military potential and aimed at further arms race, this year's December sessions of the pact were marked more than ever by serious cracks within the Atlantic alliance. It was not just the Greek syndrome which affected December's "Atlantic Week" in Brussels, but also the big demonstrations and the growing economic difficulties of many NATO member states were felt at the meetings. The sessions also showed disputes in the relations between the European members and the United States, as well as among the West European partners in the pact, RUDE PRAVO wrote.

It stressed that if many military specialists admitted before the NATO sessions the existence of an approximate balance of forces between the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO states, then the approval in Brussels of Spain's admission to NATO tilted this balance.

The fact that the Soviet constructive peace proposals were not mentioned during the deliberations shows how far NATO is serious in its proclamations on peace, dialogue and detente. The Atlantic week in Brussels and its results were a slap in the face of the forces of peace and detente on this continent, RUDE PRAVO concluded.

SOVIET CIVIL AVIATION MINISTER ENDS VISIT

LD152154 Prague CTK in English 1812 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 15 Dec (CTK) -- Boris Bugayev, Soviet minister of civil aviation, who had been on a working visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Czechoslovak Minister of General Engineering Pavol Bahyl, left here for home on Tuesday. The two ministers had discussed questions of cooperation in the air industry and the further development of the production of small transport planes in Czechoslovakia. During his visit, the Soviet minister inspected some air plants.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES VISITING BRITISH OFFICIAL

LD160026 Prague CTK in English 1834 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 15 Dec (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here on Tuesday Lord David G. Trefgarne, British parliamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs, who is in Czechoslovakia on the occasion of Czechoslovak-British interministerial consultations.

HAMAN RECEIVES VISITING BCP STUDY DELEGATION

LD160402 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today a study delegation from the BCP Central Committee. During their discussion they exchanged experiences from party work in the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th BCP Congress in the field of industry.

EMIGRES PROTEST SECRET TAPING OF CONVERSATIONS

PM151125 Paris LE MONDE in French 13-14 Dec 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Prague Radio Broadcasts Tapes Made Secretly at Czechoslovak Emigre's Paris Home"]

[Text] Three prominent Czechoslovak emigres protested on 11 December against "illegal eavesdropping" carried out on French territory "by the Czechoslovak authorities, or at least on their behalf."

The three men involved -- Pavel Tigrid, writer and chief editor of the magazine TEMOIGNAGES; Jiri Pelikan, former director of Czechoslovak Television; and Zdenek Mlynar, secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party under Dubcek -- have been under attack in the past few days by Radio Prague, which has broadcast a number of recordings made secretly in Paris in the former editorial offices of TEMOIGNAGES.

"We," the signatories of the protest say, "leave it to the French public and the relevant authorities to judge whether it is right for a government in Prague which publicly proclaims its desire to strengthen its friendly, cultural, economic and political relations with France's socialist government, to introduce into French territory the kind of methods used by the Stalinist regimes."

According to the signatories of the statement, the recordings, "deliberately distorted in places," concern the episode of two young Frenchmen arrested by the Czechoslovak authorities in May for "introducing subversive material," who were expelled after 3 weeks in jail, when several people were arrested in Prague. The tapes include conversations between Mr Tigrid and his wife and telephone conversations with several exiled Czechoslovaks, but the telephone was not tapped, because the only voice heard is that of the person in the magazine offices.

ASSEMBLY MEETS ON STATE PLAN, BUDGET 15 DEC

Indra Opens Meeting

LD151312 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The bill on the state plan for the development of the economy for 1981-85 and the bill on the state budget of the Czechoslovak federation for next year are the main items on the agenda of the third joint session of the Federal Assembly's Chamber of Peoples and Chamber of Nations which opened in Prague today. Shortly after 1000 Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, welcomed in the parliament hall Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and president of the republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; members of the party Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Jozef Lenart; candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Miloslav Hruskovic, and other figures. The bill on the state plan for the development of the economy in 1981-85 was introduced by Federal Deputy Premier Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Potac Presents State Plan

LD151322 Prague CTK in English 1145 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 15 Dec (CTK) -- The 7th Five-Year Plan for 1981-1985 places stress on effective structural changes, rational use of the production potential, highly economical management, application of progressive scientific and technical achievements, and Czechoslovakia's deeper participation in the socialist economic integration and the international division of labour, Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac said in the Federal Assembly today.

Before the debate on the bill on the 7th Five-Year Plan, submitted to the Federal Assembly by the government, Potac pointed out that in the past five years, under substantially more difficult external and internal conditions, the Czechoslovak people reached higher levels in all spheres of life, and that in the standard of living, social consumption and social gains and certainties, Czechoslovakia ranks among the leading countries in the world.

The generally positive results were adversely affected by the crisis situation in capitalist countries as well as by some internal difficulties of economic development, Svatopluk Potac said.

The goal to achieve a decisive turn towards higher effectiveness in production, and to adjust its structure and quality to the needs of the national economy and to the demands of the home and foreign markets were not has not [as received] been attained.

One of the tasks of the 7th Five-Year Plan is to create conditions for annual 2-2.6 per cent increases in the national income 90-95 per cent of which is to be achieved through higher productivity of labour.

Consistent policy of restoration of equilibrium in external economic relations will require substantially faster growth rate in the created national income than of its use, and higher exports than imports. Compared to the previous five-year plan, the share of investments in the national income will be reduced in favour of non-productive consumption, so as to maintain the high living standard already reached.

Industrial production is to rise by 14-18 per cent by 1985; coal output is planned to reach 125-128 million metric tonnes. Nuclear power plants will account for 55 per cent of the planned increase in electric energy capacities of 3960 mw. Their planned output in 1985 is to be 1,000 million kwh.

Production of the engineering [words indistinct] per cent, of the electrical engineering industry by 36-42 per cent, of light industry by 12-15 per cent.

Demanding tasks have been assigned by the 16th Congress of the Communist Party in fuels and energy whose savings are to be at least 1 per cent [words indistinct] 4.5-5 per cent annual savings are to be achieved.

The main task of agriculture is to increase overall self-sufficiency in food production. Agricultural output is to be raised by 7-10 per cent, faster (?growth rates are) to be achieved in crops production while livestock production increases will depend on the extent to which domestic livestock feed resources will be raised.

Further promotion and improvement of cooperation and development of socialist economic integration with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is the basis of Czechoslovakia's external economic relations.

Svatopluk Potac said that the structure and quality of foreign trade with CMEA member states will place higher demands on the Czechoslovak economy. Economic relations with advanced capitalist states will continue to be based on equality and mutual advantages. Cooperation with developing countries is to be further promoted.

Czechoslovakia will use foreign credits to boost its exports and also in imports.

In relation to non-socialist countries the concept of the 1981-85 plan proceeds from the intention to restore and ensure balance in currency relations, first of all by exports constantly exceeding imports. Czechoslovakia's foreign trade is to increase by 15-40 per cent in the five-year period, with engineering accounting for the bulk of the increment. Exports in branches processing domestic raw materials are to go up substantially and the light industry is to keep an important place in this.

Svatopluk Potac stated that the created resources do not make it possible to expand capital construction. The annual volume of investments will not exceed the 1980 average and will be in the range of 135-150,000 million crowns.

The 7th Five-Year Plan elaborates the task of the 16th Communist Party Congress not only to preserve, but further improve the standard of living. This task is highly challenging because Czechoslovakia ranks among leading industrialized states in Europe by its present level of food consumption and furnishing of households. The satisfaction of the needs paid from social funds is exceptionally high. Preserving and improving these results depends on increasing the performance of the whole national economy. Application of the principles of remuneratin according to merit and wage differentiation will be a very important condition in this.

One of the main intentions of the 7th Five-Year Plan is harmony between market supply and demand.

Svatopluk Potac said that housing will improve. Construction of 48-550 thousand flats is envisioned, and 40-50 thousand flats are to be modernized.

As the system of management to the national economy will be improved, greater economic pressure will be exerted on growth of effectiveness of production, faster application of progressive science and technology and broader involvement of the Czechoslovak economy in the international division of labour.

Ler Presents 1982 Budget

LD152314 Prague CTK in English 1544 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 15 Dec (CTK) -- The main aim of the budget and financial policy in 1982 will be to increase effectiveness, strengthen economy and improve quality of all work, Czechoslovak Finance Minister Leopold Ler said here Tuesday.

He took the floor after the Federal Assembly unanimously passed the bill on the 1981-1985 state plan of the development of national economy.

Submitting Czechoslovakia's draft state budget for 1982 to the Federal Assembly, Leopold Ler pointed out that in the next year the development of the Czechoslovak economy will have to be ensured in conditions including lower level of fuel and energy resources, more difficult situation in obtaining some important raw materials, considerably lower growth of the number of workers, further worsening of exchange relations in the foreign trade, continuing crisis and sharp competition on capitalist markets.

In this situation it is especially important to ensure financial balance. Compared to the past few years, the share of foreign resources in the financing of the needs of the national economy is decreasing which is connected with a more intense mobilization of domestic resources, limitation of the growth of spendings of investments and slowing down of non-investment spendings. Stress is laid on the necessity of their development by their own means to a greater extent than before.

Leopold Ler stressed that a solution of tension between the resources and needs of the economy must be sought above all in active measures leading to higher effectiveness, export ability, and to necessary changes of the structure of the economy.

The aggregate amount of Czechoslovakia's national budgets will be 1.6 per cent higher in 1982 than this year, reaching a total of 305,600 million crowns. Of this, twenty per cent will be earmarked for allocations to economic organizations; 44 per cent for non-investment spendings on education, health care, social security and other social services; 26 percent for other non-investment spendings on the economy and development of science and technology; 9.3 per cent will go to defence and security, and to state administration.

Budgetary expenditures for the financing of investments will drop by 3.7 percent which is to create preconditions for the solution of protracted shortcomings in this sphere, Leopold Ler said and pointed out that at present, building capacities are still diffused on almost 30,000 projects. Greater stress is now laid on a speedier completion of projects, better use of the existing capacities and their modernization instead of the former one-sided orientation on new projects.

In 1982 foreign trade turnover is expected to be rising faster than production. Exports to socialist countries are to be up 10 percent, to non-socialist states 7.5 per cent. More rigid measures will start to be applied in imports regulations. Leopold Ler pointed out the advantages of socialist economic integration which creates preconditions for labour conservation by every state concerned.

The finance minister noted that new elements have been introduced in the economy of Czechoslovakia this year in order to raise its performance and effectiveness and improve efficiency of management. Some elements of the improved system of management already started to have effect, helping to uncover drawbacks and contradictions which were overlooked for years and showing also in the system of material incentives. In spite of this, the degree to which the new principles have been mastered and applied in practice is not satisfactory.

In line with the principles of the improved system of management the material motivation of enterprises to achieve good results of their economy will further increase in 1982.

Good fulfillment of tasks will mean a six per cent increase of allocations to their funds of cultural and social needs, bonuses, etc. Organizations setting to themselves more challenging tasks than provided for by the plan will also have advantages.

The government has adopted measures in order to increase economy. In the years 1982-85 the number of workers in management and administration will be reduced by 10-20 percent, a total of 60-70,000 workers. Those giving more to the society will receive higher remuneration from the part of the saved wage funds. In the same period the number of passenger cars owned by enterprises will be reduced by 10-30 percent.

Leopold Ler said that in 1982 wages are to increase by 1.9 per cent and retail trade turnover by 2.8 per cent. Social consumption will increase at the same time.

Assembly Discussion Details

LD152326 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] The Chamber of Peoples and the Chamber of Nations are holding their third joint session in Prague today. Lubos Lidicky, our parliamentary correspondent, now reports from the Federal Assembly on this afternoon's proceedings:

Less than an hour ago deputies of both chambers of the Federal Assembly approved the government sponsored bill on the state plan of the development of the national economy of the CSSR for the period of 1981-85. The draft bill was explained this morning by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission. In the discussion which followed, first to speak were the joint rapporteurs of the Chamber of Peoples and the Chamber of Nations, deputies Vaclav Hula and Magdalena Vojtekova respectively, followed by 13 other deputies.

The approved bill on the Sevent 5-Year Plan proceeds from the documents adopted by the 16th party congress and also takes into account new, more exacting conditions and sets out ways of solving urgent economic problems. The bill lays down an obligatory basis for directing the activity of all state bodies and economic organizations for the period up to 1985. In accordance with this, the Czech and Slovak National Councils will adopt bills on 5-year plans of development of the national economy in the individual republics.

The concept and contents of the draft bill corresponds to the current economic situation, the recognized relationships governing its development and conditions of resolving it. Its implementation will not require any increase in financial expenditure. On the contrary, its realization will bring resources needed for further development.

An exposition of the federal state budget for next year, delivered by Federal Minister of Finance Leopold Ler, ended a short while ago here. Characterizing the state budgets in their totality, the comrade minister said the development of the national economy would be secured on the basis of the lower level of fuel and energy resources, worsening conditions for securing certain important kinds of raw materials, markedly lower growth of manpower and the further worsening of foreign exchange parities in foreign trade. In this situation, the task of ensuring financial balance in the budgets is of particular importance. This must inevitably lead to the better utilization of every koruna expended and in the end, to paying greater attention to currency and other financial questions.

Rapporteurs of the two chambers are still to speak on the federal minister's presentation today. A joint report on behalf of the Chamber of Peoples is being delivered at this moment by Deputy Jozef Berko, to be followed, on behalf of the Chamber of Nations by Deputy Drahoslav Krenek. A general debate on the draft of the state budget of the federation, in which seven deputies have asked to speak, will begin this evening.

SLOVAK PRAVDA SEES 'CONFLICT OF INTEREST' IN CEMA

AU121939 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Dec 81 p 6

[Article by Stefan Kireta of the Presov Institute of Marxism-Leninism in column "Economic Actuality": "Workers Class and Integration" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The documents of the latest consultations of the communist and workers parties emphasize that forming a new type of international relations and developing the union of the socialist countries is a complex historical process. The world socialist system has come into being at the same time as the association of the countries and nations which achieved differing degrees of social and political development. This at the same time leads to the rise of two mutually contradictory trends in the development of world socialism, to a trend manifested by the unbalanced development of individual countries and to a trend manifested by a gradual convergence and equalization of the standards of all countries which together constitute the socialist system. The characteristic feature of the process of further strengthening the socialist system is also the solution of the nonantagonistic contradictions which have come into being as a result of the preceding unbalanced development of individual countries.

At issue are the following three contradictory groups:

-- FIRST, the internal contradictions brought about by the natural-historical development process and the consolidation of the socialist system. They are being resolved on the basis of the purposeful activity of the individual countries' Marxist-Leninist parties;

-- SECOND, the contradictions which are the consequence of the violation of the dialectics of the objective and subjective factor, the consequence of a lack of knowledge, errors and mistakes. These contradictions are of nonantagonistic character, but under certain conditions, due to their further development, could grow into conflict situations. (An example of this is also the present economic and political situation in the Polish People's Republic)

-- THIRD, the contradictions brought about by the deformation of the socialist social order, which can occur in certain countries due to the influence of the concentrated pressure of world imperialism.

The struggle of two mutually contradictory systems, which has very diverse forms in present times, influences the development of both capitalism and socialism. This stems from the fact that the two systems are developing in accordance with their own laws, but the laws of the development of a contradictory system affect to a certain extent both of these systems.

In this connection, the words of L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress are relevant: "THERE ARE ALSO DIFFICULTIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR COUNTRIES. THE TRANSITION TO AN INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY, THE REALIZATION OF GREAT SOCIAL PROGRAMS AND THE FORMATION OF COMMUNIST INVOLVEMENT -- ALL THIS DOES NOT SUCCEED IMMEDIATELY. FOR THIS ONE NEEDS TIME AND UNTIRING CREATIVE SEARCHING. THE PROBLEMS WHICH COME INTO BEING IN THE COURSE OF OUR COOPERATION WE ARE RESOLVING TOGHETHER; WE ARE SEARCHING FOR WAYS TO HARMONIZE THE INTERESTS OF ALL FRATERNAL COUNTRIES AS WELL AS COMMON INTERESTS MOST CORRECTLY."

The contradictions of a nonantagonistic character manifest themselves also in the process of socialist economic integration; they are related to one another and influence one another. All these contradictions are summarized in the fundamental contradiction of the socialist economic integration, that is, in the contradiction between the high degree of the internationalization of the production potential and the degree of the internationalization of production relations which do not correspond to it.

A very weighty problem which comes to the fore here is the correct comprehension of the dialectic of international and national relations in the sphere of economic cooperation among the individual socialist countries.

The dialectical contradictions are manifesting themselves externally in their specific forms, whereas the contradictions of the process of the socialist economic integration most often appear as CONFLICTS OF INTEREST in the economic cooperation among the individual CEMA member countries.

These conflicts of interests overwhelmingly stem from the differing economic levels of countries and from the endeavor to maximaze the material effect of their external economic activity. The conflicts of the first kind have a declining tendency, but the conflicts of the second kind, as a national effort for a maximum effect, are of a long-term nature. Leading Soviet economist J.S. Shiryaev says: NO COUNTRY IS AS INTERESTED IN THE VOLUME OF THE OVERALL ECONOMIC EFFECT AS IT IS ESPECIALLY IN THAT PART OF IT WHICH DIRECTLY INFLUENCES INCREASED EFFECTIVENESS OF ITS OWN ACTIVITY.

These conflicts are also being multiplied in the process of the socialist economic integration by the existence of the separate ownership of the individual socialist countries. The complete merger of the socialist countries into one international economy united by joint ownership is still a distant proposition.

In economic practice these conflicts of interest manifest themselves in the disparate activities and interests of the individual countries in the international division of labor, and therefore also in the unequal contribution of the fulfillment of tasks set by the comprehensive program of further deepening and perfecting the cooperation and development of socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries.

All this then has serious consequences for the further course of the integration processes. When the objectives of the development of individual countries are not determined in harmony with the common objectives of the entire system as a whole, then some countries develop phenomena which retard the whole.

The conflicts of interest in the economic sphere (and this is very important) are of a nonantagonistic character. In resolving conflicts, an important role is played by the subjective factor, his knowledge of objective economic laws, knowledge of concrete economic and technical possibilities and his ability to find solutions which are capable of becoming a common interest of the participating countries. By its activity, the subjective factor minimizes the extent of the conflict, economic interests and at the same time creates prerequisites to that potential conflicts do not gradually turn into real conflicts.

As the experience of the socialist countries gained to date from the realization of the process of the socialist economic integration shows, the decisive factor which gradually eliminates the existing conflicts of interest in the economic sphere is the WORKERS CLASS of the individual CEMA member counries, led by their Marxist-Leninist parties. The instrument that it uses in this is a creative application of the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and especially the application of the principle of SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM to the sphere of economic cooperation.

BRIEFS

COAL, LIGNITE DEPOSITS FIGURES -- By 1990, deposits containing approximately 250 million tons of brown coal and lignite in Slovakia will be handed over to extraction organizations by geologists after research there is completed. This was set up as one of the main tasks by the fourth Slovak geology conference, which ended on 4 December in Bratislava. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Dec 81 p 2 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SCHMIDT VISIT, JOINT TALKS

International, Bilateral Questions

AU142103 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Last night Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt met at the GDR State Council guest house on Doellnsee.

During their 3 and 1/2 hour talks the two statemen discussed primarily the world political situation, especially the situation in Africa, Central America, in the Middle East as well as in Europe.

Moreover, they discussed the entire range of disarmament problems, especially the question of the Geneva talks on medium-range weapons, with both sides expressing their vital interest in the success of these talks. Also discussed were the SALT process, the question of confidence-building measures especially in connection with Madrid, and the Vienna negotiations.

Further topics of their talks were the development of the world economic situation and questions of CEMA and the European communities, as well as possibilities of cooperation to cope with economic problems.

Moreover, bilateral questions were discussed. This discussion reflected the endeavors by both sides to improve the good-neighborly relationship between the two German states.

SED Politburo, State Organs on Talks

DW152112 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Statement by the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR assessing the results of the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Helmut Schmidt, chancellor of the FRG from 11 to 13 December]

[Text] The Politburo of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic discussed the results of the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany at Lake Werbellin from 11 to 13 December 1981. They highly assessed the course and results of the meeting and thanked the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council for the work performed by him.

"In the face of the tense international situation the meeting of the leading statemen of the GDR and the FRG was of great significance and important for the safeguarding of peace, the curbing of the arms race and disarmament as well as for the continuation of the process of detente. With the meeting, which was taking place under complicated international conditions, the East-West dialogue was continued and deepened, so as to safeguard, strengthen and further develop what has been achieved in detente in Europe.

The meeting underscores the need for contacts on the highest level between East and West for the cause of peace precisely in the current world situation. The course and results of the meeting between Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt convincingly prove the vital power of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. In conformity with the requirements of the current situation and proceeding from the great responsibility of the two German states for peace, which results from their geographic position at the interface between the two most powerful military coalitions of the present as well as from their historical responsibility, the securing of peace, arms limitation and disarmament were in the center of the talks.

The speeches and statements made by Erich Honecker during the meeting have met with a broad and positive and international echo. He therein pointed in particular to the dangers emanating for peace and Europe and for the security of the peoples from the Brussels missiles decision. With due earnestness he had pointed out that goodneighborly relations cannot flourish in the shadow of U.S. nuclear missiles. The GDR reiterated its support to the new peace proposals submitted by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his recent visit to the FRG.

The statement lists concrete steps which, in the GDR's view, are suited to meet the obligation of the two German states -- as expressed by Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt -- that they will work actively so as to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil.

During the meeting Erich Honecker stressed that relations between the GDR and the FRG can be only such as are internationally customary between sovereign, independent and equal states. The statement made by the two sides in the communique that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful and equal cooperation and that this cooperation must be guided by the aims and principles laid down in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Helsinki Final Act also applies to relations between the two German states. What matters in this respect is to preserve what has been achieved in mutual relations and to further develop it in conformity with the basic treaty and with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The shaping of relations between the two German states on this basis is a substantial element of stability in Europe. Thus, the meeting has set signs for the future as to how one can advance further in the spirit of peace and detente and in the interest of the citizens of the German Democratic Republic and the citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany.

It was pointed out jointly by Erich Honecker and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that the meeting at Lake Werbellin is of high politcal significance for the further development of relations between the two German states and for the strengthening of peace and detent in Europe.

Travel to Guestrow Restricted

DW151029 Bonn DIE WELT in German 15 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] ASD, Berlin -- Young people from the "GDR" and from East Berlin who intended to go to Guestrow for the chancellor's visit by bus or private vehicle and who did not belong to the state-ordered groups of organized cheerers were prevented from doing so by the "GDR" State Security Service (SSD) or by the Transport Police (TRAPO). According to information that became available yesterday about 400 primarily young "GDR" inhabitants were arrested while attempting to reach Guestrow.

On the railroad lines from the south to the northern bezirke TRAPO and SSD forced travellers to discontinue their trip unless they were able to state tangible reasons for going to Schwerin Bezirk or to Guestrow. Young travellers were asked about the reason for their trip to the north of the "GDR" already at the Jena, Gera, Ruddlstadt, Erfurt, Neudietendorf, Weimar, Weissenfels, Mageburg, Dresden, Bad Schandau, Schwerin and Rostock railroad stations. If they gave what the SSD and TRAPO considered unsatisfactory answers tickets already bought had to be turned in again or issuance of tickets was prevented altogether.

STOPH RECEIVES POLISH LABOR MINISTER 11 DEC

LD112140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1517 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 Dec (ADN) -- GDR Premier Willi Stoph on Friday received Polish Minister of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs Prof Antoni Rajkiewize.

At the start of the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, Prof Rajkiewicz conveyed cordial greetings from Army Gen Wojciciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, which Willi Stoph reciprocated with equal cordiality.

Willi Stoph briefed his guest on the good results achieved in implementing the decision of the 10th SED Congress and on the demanding tasks of the 1981-85 5-year plan, whose aim it is to continue strengthening the GDR as a socialist state of workers and peasants by a great increase in economic performance. He stressed in particular the great initiatives and exemplary achievements of the working people in the socialist competition.

Prop Antoni Rajkiewicz gave an account of the efforts of the PZPR and the government to rebuild the positions of socialism in the Polish People's Republic and to repel the attacks by the enemies of socialism on the socialist political and social system.

During the exchange of views Willi Stoph gave an assurance that the GDR would continue to give active support to the communists and patriots in the Polish People's Republic in defending socialism against internal and external counterrevolution.

The meeting was attended by Wolfgang Beyreuthere, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary for labor and wages, who had talks earlier with the Polish guest on the further development and deepening of cooperation between the two state bodies responsible for labor. Corresponding measures were agreed upon.

The government delegation headed by Antoni Rajkiewicz also visited the "Fortschritt" mens wear works in Berlin. A large number of Polish citizens work at the factory.

On behalf of the Polish workers, Tereza Murawska handed to the minister the following resolution: "We Polish citizens who are employed in the friendly GDR voice our satisfaction at being able to work in a large, modern textile enterprise, the "Fortschritt" menswear works. We do our best to work conscientously under the motto: 'A Better Life Calls for Better Work.' Together with our German colleagues we are taking part in the socialist competition. By our personal contributions to the 1982 plan we have all undertaken to work even better. We want to increase our output, improve quality, use materials and energy economically and acquire higher qualifications. By these undertakings we want to strengthen socialism and consolidate world peace. We intend to use the abilities we have acquired to strengthen our socialist homeland."

DOMESTIC CONSTRUCTION TO USE LESS ARABLE LAND

DW111107 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1620 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Summary] According to Prof Johannes (Schattel), deputy director of the GDR Building Academy's Institute for Municipal Construction and Architecture, the 44th meeting of the GDR Building Academy also dealt with problems of city center construction "because we thereby can achieve great social, cultural and economic advantages." In the future, "we will claim tangibly less arable land for construction purposes." The expenditures for opening sites for utilities and transport will decrease considerably while the savings in electric power will be noteworthy. People will also gain more free time, because "as a result of the shortening of travel distances between residence and job and between residence and city center, the free time of the citizens will increase by more than 200 hours a year, computed on a per-household basis, on the average.

"At the same time the close interconnection between job and residence will create good preconditions for the development of stable enterprise collectives." After all, this is "highly important for enhancing the potential of our national economy."

FISCHER 9 NOV LECTURE IN PARIS PUBLISHED

AU110845 East Berlin HORIZONT No 49/1981 in German pp 4-5

[Lecture delivered by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at the Diplomatic Academy of France in Paris on 9 November 1981]

[Text] Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen:

1 -- International problems today touch upon the vital nerve of peoples. In our world that is bristling with weapons, questions of peace and international security are more than ever before in the focus of everybody's attention. To cope with these questions requires realism and reason on the part of those who bear political responsibility, and active personal engagement by every individual person for peace, good cooperation and for understanding among peoples and states. Hence, I may assume that there is interest in the way the central problems of mankind is seen from the viewpoint of the GDR -- in the other words, a country which, having developed as a result of the struggle against fascism and war, today has a socialist system and moreover is situated directly at the borderline between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

2 -- To safeguard peace, now and in the future, is the aim of our actions particularly as a result of these facts. This peace ideal thus has objective roots.

First, it is inherent in the nature of our socialist social system. It is for me a heartfelt need to recall especially here the fact that French and German antifascists struggled side by side in the French resistance movement against Hitlerite fascism. The victory of the anti-Hitler coalition created essential prerequisites for the establishment of a new Germany -- today embodied in the GDR, a country which has made peace and friendship among the peoples a constitutional principle. Consequently the first president of the GDR, Wilhelm Pieck, was able to assure France on 12 November 1952 regarding the relations of this new state with France. "The GDR on its part will never ever under any circumstances permit again a war to be waged by the German side against the French people."

In accordance with this legacy of the anti-Hitler coalition we are doing everything in our might to ensure that no war can emanate any more from German soil. That has been emphatically pointed out repeatedly by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the leading party and GDR State Council chairman, who had been imprisoned himself for 10 years in fascist penitentiaries.

Foreign policy as well as domestic policy actions are oriented on the one great goal: to preserve and stabilize peace to the benefit and happiness of every individual.

In our state, there is no one who could make profits on armament and war. The social roots of war have been weeded out. The only goal the national economy is focused on is to satisfy the needs of the people. While the produced national income of the GDR in 1949, the year of its founding, amounted to about M22 billion, in 1980 M174 billion were reached (in comparable prices, based on 1975). Applied to the average monthly working income, this means that in 1950 a worker earned on an average M300 and in 1980 M1,000. The index of prices and rates, based on 1980, was halved in this period. And, what is even more important, everyone's job is secured, prices of basic and staple products as well as rents and rates are stable. Education, health service and other social services are free for every citizen of our state.

Second, the suffering and the lessons of World War II were -- as for the other people's of Europe -- for the GDR people too painful to be forgotten. A high price had to be paid in the past for the failure to check the most aggressive forces of German imperialism and to ward off in good time the danger of war. Out of the 50 million people killed in the war, 20 million were USSR citizens and more than 600,000 were Frenchmen. The dead of the war also included more than 6 million Germans. This blood toll is a terrible result which cannot be wiped out by anything.

Third, a new war would affect all continents and would be waged with every military means available. The very existence of mankind would be at stake. Our country would be right in the middle of the theater of military conflicts. A global nuclear war threatens -- as the German philosopher Immanuel Kant once expressed it -- to lead to eternal peace "on the large cemetery of the human species."

It is bound to most deeply shock every individual and cause the greatest anxiety if leading American politicians publicly discuss nuclear war today as if they were talking about some everyday, quite normal occurrence.

Is this intended to gradually condition the world public to the idea of nuclear destruction?

He who believes that a nuclear war could be geographically limited is indulging in a dangerous illusion; he who is disseminating this idea, who seeks to gloss over the dangers of such a war and wants to make believe that a victory in a nuclear war would be possible, only seeks to lower the threshold to a worldwide nuclear inferno.

Fourth, the GDR is a state situated directly at the borderline between the two large world systems and the most powerful military coalitions of our era. World political and European changes in climate can be measured at this line as with a barometer. Tensions and military confrontation at this sensitive spot deteriorate the international situation in general, and increase the danger of war. A good political climate, on the other hand, is able to exert a favorable effect from there on all other sectors.

The process of detente initiated in the 1970's with the participation of the GDR has produced a whole network of bilateral treaties as well as the Helsinki Final Act. The recognition of the results of World War II and the postwar development, primarily the inviolability of borders, have opened for the peoples opportunities for peaceful side-by-side existence and have revealed the benefit this entails for all sides. France's contribution to European peace, its role in the struggle for international detente and a peaceful relationship with the socialist states are highly valued in the GDR. What has been achieved increases the responsibility of the partners. The GDR, on its part, is making every effort to live up to the grown requirements both bilaterally and multilaterally, and to make its contribution toward preserving, and above all toward reviving, detente.

3 -- Twice in its most recent history Europe was the battlefield of worldwide conflicts and destructions. The fact that the European continent is at present experiencing the longest period of peace in this century is beneficial not only for the people who live there. More than 3 and 1/2 decades of peace are not something that just happens. They are no gift of any one side to another but the result of, although different, nevertheless responsible actions and sober judgement, based on an important, stabilizing factor: the approximate military balance between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact countries and NATO. Only too often in history the war machine was set in motion when the judgment of realities had become blurred and the false belief in military superiority won the upper hand.

Armament level and political realism are not necessarily proportional. It would not be the first time for the feeling of a supposed military superiority to be the fertile soil for a foreign policy that leaves no room for negotiations about a reasonable compromise so that only the weight of weapons counts. These are questions that are forcing themselves not only upon us. And we cannot ignore them if we are looking for the causes which led to such a substantial mounting of tensions. It is only too obvious that the arms race is imposing high financial burdens and financial losses upon all peoples. And as far as the socialist states are concerned, the attempt to "arm them to death" has proved to be purely utopian. But the initiators of the arms race are also facing an avalanche, which is moving toward them, of social problems such as unemployment. And the dangers remain, which are connected with the course of confrontation and intensified armament: the danger that the military balance is destroyed, and that the arms race is getting to a point where international control is becoming impossible.

We are against a "peace by deterrence" at an ever higher level; we want security through trust, arms limitation and disarmament. And regarding this key issue of our time, we know that we are at one with the millions of people who today publicly and emphatically demonstrate their will to peace.

4 -- What the world and especially the European continent now most urgently need is, in our conviction, the halting of the arms race. It is necessary not only to defend but to expand the political detente of the 1970's, and primarily to make it stable and irreversible through measures of military detente and disarmament. The socialist states have manifested their position through new disarmament proposals. Only a few weeks ago Soviet Foreign Minister A. Gromyko submitted to the 36th UN General Assembly the proposal of the USSR to adopt a declaration against the first use of nuclear weapons. Other important proposals -- such as that calling for the conclusion of a moratorium regarding the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons -- continue to be highly topical and urgent. No one would incur any disadvantage through such a moratorium. The same security -- irrespective of how the current state of armament of the individual states is, or how it is assessed -- would be maintained, because the current state of affairs would be frozen. We all would benefit from that: Negotations would be facilitated, the climate improved, and there would be greater chances for tangible results. If -- we hope this will not happen -- no disarmament results should be accomplished, then -- and I say this clearly -- armament could well be continued to the detriment of the peoples. A moratorium -- I am saying it again -- would ensure a quiet negotiating climate. Why, then, are some people opposing it?

And this readiness of the socialist states for negotiations in all sectors of arms limitation and armament is again reaffirmed even in the face of the decision to deploy new nuclear missile weapons in West Europe, through which a course aimed at a higher level of military confrontation on our continent has been adopted, and new dangers are being evoked. I cannot deny the deep concern that has been touched off in my country by the American decision to produce the neutron weapon.

Every additional day on the road of the arms race is deteriorating the international climate. To improve it -- in our opinion -- it is first of all necessary to maintain and to secure what has been achieved to date in the SALT process, and to obtain concrete results in more far-reaching negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic armament and the reduction of the nuclear confrontation in Europe. That is why the GDR has welcomed the declaration of the USSR and the United States about the opening of negotiations -- as was done by the French Government. The GDR expects serious negotiations which will soon lead to tangible results. They would have to be negotiations based on the principle of equal security and of respecting mutual security interests, and they would have to be waged without any preconditions.

The reduction of military confrontation in central Europe is the task of the Vienna negotiations on the limitation of armed forces and arms. Together with its allies the GDR has clearly demonstrated its readiness to find acceptable compromises for concrete progress, on the basis of equality and equal security. In our opinion it is now possible to come to a first agreement. Our good will for that is known, and we wished that it were shared by all others involved, because tangible progress at the Vienna negotiations would be progress, indeed a breakthrough that would set in motion the disarmament negotiations altogether.

The GDR is doing everything to protect the improvement of international relations which began in the 1970's against erosion and to further deepen them. This includes primarily the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. Through this agreement, of which France is a signatory and to whose conclusion the GDR has contributed, one of the most complicated questions in Europe has been solved. If its stipulations are strictly observed, this issue can no longer burden international relations.

At the Madrid meeting we advocate a substantial document which contains specific agreements on further advancing all parts of the Helsinki Final Act. This meeting is called upon to prove that detente still has vitality. Without progress in the most important questions of the present -- supplementing political detente by military detente -- this meeting would be of little use. That is why the convening of a conference on confidence-building and security-building measures is of such great importance. With its proposal France has helped pave the way for such a conference. The socialist states have adopted essential elements of the French proposal and have thus proved their readiness for compromise. This applies to the criteria of future confidence-building measures as well as to the conference structure itself. We believe that agreement can also be reached on the one point that has still not been resolved -- the area where the confidence-building measures are to apply. We believe so all the more as the well-known USSR proposal also takes into consideration the formula "from the Atlantic to the Urals," submitted by France. As in other international negotiations everything depends here on political will. The GDR hopes that reason and realism will win the upper hand after all, and that all states will now make their contribution toward a positive conclusion of the meeting.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

5. Off and on it has been asserted that detente had benefitted one side only, and that consequently only that side is interested in its continuation. Yes, we are interested, and the other side ought to be interested as well, because detente would benefit everyone. Detente — that is not a noncommital offer of one side to the other, but a cause to which all those are committed who have been vested with political responsibility. The readiness for a reasonable dialogue, for a multifaceted, mutually advantageous cooperation unrestrictedly determines our policy toward France too. The bilateral realations between our countries will develop all the more favorably the safer peace is and the more healthy the global climate is, just as in turn a good relationship between our states can exert a favorable influence on the world situation. Between the GDR and France, a fruitful cooperation in many fields has been developing over many years.

The wide scope of the opportunities for mutually useful cooperation is particularly evident in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields. The goods exchange is considerable: In 1982 it will amount to Fr5 billion. Through the conclusion of important treaties in the past 2 years, including the agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation in the years until 1990 and an agreement on cooperation in third markets, contractual foundations were laid for a long-term steady development of economic relations.

Noteworthy results were obtained regarding industrial cooperation in important key sectors of our countries' economies, scientific-technical relations, and cooperation in third markets which is beginning to develop to the benefit of all sides involved. The GDR values the relations and the cooperation with its French partners, and is willing to continue developing them in the coming years with undiminished speed and in every direction.

With the conclusion or coming into force of such important treaties and agreements as the consular treaty, the agreement on cultural cooperation and the agreement on cultural centers, the legal basis of our relations has been strengthened. Exchange and cooperation in the fields of culture, science and education contnue to prosper. Guest performances of outstanding artists and ensembles, exhibitions and film showings have helped familiarize thousands of citizens of both countries with the cultural achievements of our peoples. This is to continue in the future, too.

We also conceive favorable prospects for the fields of youth exchange and sports relations, health service, transportation, post and communications, environmental protection and veterinary medicine -- to name only a few.

However, the decisive factor for the contents and the direction of developing our relations will continue to be the direct political contacts. These meetings -- that has been confirmed by past experiences -- provide strong new stimuli, because they offer possibilities and opportunities to foster the political dialogue on basic questions of world politics, to become better acquainted with the other side's viewpoints, and thus to effectively seek a conciliation of interests. Political contacts are decisive because theyhelp reduce distrust and develop trust, and this in turn stimulates actions in the international arena, promotes bilateral relations, indeed makes them more complete, and gives them stability and good development prospects.

This good balance sheet of bilateral cooperation is an eloquent example that even under difficult international conditions prosperous relations between states with different social systems are possible if good will and realism are the guideline of action, and if the principles of the Helsinki Final Act are strictly implemented. France as well as the GDR have professed their adherance to these principles. And it is in line with theseintentions if the heads of the two states -- Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, and Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic -- in May this year in telegrams shared the conviction that the development of relations between the GDR and France will continue in the interest of both countries and will contribute toward safeguarding peace and understanding in Europe.

HONECKER SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO ANGOLA

AU121909 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings message to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] - Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola. The message, signed by Erich Honecker, Central Committee general secretary, reads as follows:

Dear Comrade President: Allow me to convey to you on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, the working people of our country as well as on my own behalf the most cordial congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the MPLA.

The founding of the MPLA on 10 December 1956 is an extraordinarily important event in the history of your country. Under the leadership of the unforgettable Comrade Agostinho Neto, the MPLA has met it historic responsibility. It has purposefully and successfully led the Angolan people in their long and scarificial struggle for national independence. The firm rooting of the MPLA in the Angolan people, the heroism and selflessness of its members, formed the foundation for that close Solidarity with the Angolan working people which the MPLA-Labor Party, as the leading force on your country's path of socialist development, is maintaining and deepening today.

Your recent official friendship visit to GDR, dear Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, reaffirmed the close, trustful affinity of our parties, states and peoples which has taken shape and developed in more than two decases. We are convinced that these fraternal relations will further deepen on the basis of the treaty on fiendship and cooperation of 19 February 1979 and the agreements which were signed during your visit in October of this year to the benefit of our peoples, in the interest of the common struggle for peace and social progress.

In view of the continuing criminal aggression of the South African apartheid regime against your country, we again assure you of the GDR's unshakable and active solidarity.

Dear Comrade President, let me express my deep respect and sincere regard.

KADAR DEPARTS BUDAPEST FOR VISIT TO USSR

LD161024 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, left for the USSR this morning. He has been invited for a few days' friendly visit by the CPSU Central Committee.

REPORTAGE, REACTION TO POLISH DEVELOPMENTS

Tourists' Return Home Planned

LD152256 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Summary] The situation is calm in Poland, despite attempts in some places to break law and order. The government Economic Council has said there are sufficient stocks of goods available but telephone links and flights are suspended and few newspapers are being published.

"According to information received by the Warsaw correspondent of MTI, the Hungarian Embassy is making arrangements, as far as possible in the circumstances, for the return of Hungarian tourists and visitors staying in Poland."

Daily Notes Understanding

LD160934 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] An article in NEPSZABADSAG, entitled "The First Requirement," analyses the events in Poland and the causes and circumstances of the introduction of a state of emergency. It notes, first and foremost, that the friends of the Polish people, including Hungarian public opinion, have acknowledged these measures with complete understanding and sincere sympathy. This firm action is suited to leading Poland back to the path of socialist development, which is in the interest both of the working people of Poland and of all peace-loving people of Europe and the world. This is because the activities of counter-revolutionary forces in Poland have moved beyond all legal frameworks and have put at risk the peace of Europe and the world.

The justification for this historic measure of the Polish revolutionary forces and the fact that these measures are an internal affair of the country are recognized even by those who cannot be described as friends of socialism. Their sense of realism has made them understand that the activities of extremist forces in Poland may put in danger their peace, too.

The Polish communists and patriots, who have now gone into battle to restore social order and calm, can rely on the support of all sober forces and the progressive forces of the world, including the Hungarian people, NEPSZABADSAG writes.

NEPSZAVA Views Emergency

LD151106 Budapest MTI in English 0631 GMT 15 Dec 81

["The Hour of Action" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 15 Dec (MTI) -- Under the above title Tuesday's NEPSZAVA, the central organ of Hungarian trade unions, carries a commentary on the events in Poland, on the establishment of the Military Council of National Salvation, and the declaration of the state of emergency. Referring to the continuous provocations of the extreme circles of "Solidarity", the daily points out: "Their aim was to break up state administration, to provoke passions to fever heat and, even at the cost of breaking out a civil war, to reach their political targets.

"In this very situation, everybody in a leading post, who undertook the responsibility for the socialist future of the Polish people, safeguarding people's power and overcoming the severe problems of the social, economic and political crisis, had to act. There was no other way out. The declaration of the state of emergency put an end to the open ravages of the counter-revolutionary forces."

As the Budapest daily states "peace, order and disciplined work are prior to everything. The special measures were aimed at assuring them against all disturbing attempts."

First reactions received from Poland are promising. In this context NEPSZAVA points out that church dignitaries also took a stand for avoiding violence and establishing social peace.

Then the daily states: 'It is necessary to beware of illusions at the same time. The enemies of socialism were dealt with a smashing blow, but -- knowing their activity so far -- it is hardly expectable that they will lay down arms. Provocations, perturbations, strikes, incidences have to be expected. If the forces of socialism form a steady unity to support the programme of actions, all attempts of the counter-revolutionary forces will end in a failure.

"Hungarian workers honestly believe that the Polish people will manage to pass this difficult historical test successfully. We express solidarity with Polish communists, every true patriot, who take resolute actions against all wrong and harmful attempts to assure law and order, peace and socialist solution in their country," concludes the article in the Hungarian trade union's daily.

Dailies on Measures Taken

LD151148 Budapest MTI in English 1015·GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 15 Dec (MTI) -- "The Polish People Can Count on the Fraternal Solidarity of the Hungarian People", "We Trust in Socialist Renewal", under such headlines do the Tuesday morning Budapest papers carry the statement of competent Hungarian quarters issued yesterday about the events in Poland.

All the dailies devote prime place to the important measures following the announcement of the state of emergency, and to the efforts aimed at normalizing the situation. They carry the decree of the Polish Council [word indistinct] the speech of General Jaruzelski and the proclamation of the Military Council for National Salvation.

Sub-headed "The Orders Were Received in Calm", NEPSZABADSAG summarizes the stands of the [word indistinct] party and the church, as well as the [word indistinct] on the second day, Monday, of the state of emergency. MAGYAR NEMZET also stresses in a sub-heading that "the great majority of the workers has resumed work", reporting at the same time, just like the rest of the papers, also about attempts at subversion and the firm response of the authorities.

Every paper carries also the position of Soviet TASS news agency and covers the international echo of the measures which NEPSZABADSAG sums up like this: "[Words indistinct] extraordinary measures a Polish internal affair".

NEPSZAVA comments the events under the heading "The Hour To Act". This article was covered in a previous dispatch.

"On Sunday Poland entered a new stage of the struggle for the defence - and let us hope, consolidation, of socialist order, states the commentator of MAGYAR HIRLAF, adding "the introduction of the state of emergency was a step affording no more delay".

"During the accelerated events of the past weeks counter-revolution discarded disguise and at the Radom and then Gdansk conferences of 'Solidarity', confrontation with the socialist state was openly proclaimed and the scenario of the take-over was elaborated," runs the article. Then it details the principal points of the latter and goes on to add: "In words they asked for participation but what they sought in reality was power, absolute power. This was how they prevented trade union cooperation, the elaboration of the trade union bill, the passing of the economic reform plans, the establishment of the Council for National Salvation and so they [words indistinct] normal productive work and the food supply of the population. But this was still not enough for them. In the recent days they even committed blast attempts, issued the slogan of infiltration into the armed bodies, gave up their propaganda apparatus for the use of an illegal organization calling itself 'Polish Party of Labor' which printed membership cards for them.

"The Council of State was meeting its lawful duty when -- in keeping with the provisions of the Polish Constitution -- it announced a state of emergency in Poland, established the Military Council for National Salvation, and in the framework of the state of emergency, brought measures which put an end to anarchy and chaos, ensure the internal order of the country, the continuity of productive work and supplies socialist consolidation and avert from the country the terror of civil war, saving (?thus Poland) from becoming a hotbed of tension in Europe.

LAZAR VISITS DISTRICT, VIEWS LIVING CONDITIONS

Budapest's 17th District

LD160410 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar has acquainted himself with the living and economic situation in Budapest's 17th district. The chairman of the Council of Ministers was briefed at the Pesti Road headquarters of the district party committee by (Sandor Hartai), first secretary of the district party committee, about the district's plans and tasks as well as about its political and social situation. Later Gyorgy Lazar inspected the construction of workers homes in Kaszaloret.

Construction Site, Enterprise

LD160020 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a visit today to the 17th district of the capital. He inspected the construction of workers' homes in Kaszaloret, where he was told that owners of the 1,000th home in the housing subdivision would be able to move into their dwelling within 2 years. Afterwards Gyorgy Lazar paid a visit to the Hungarocamion enterprise. He was informed that the enterprise, established 15 years ago, was at present taking part in international freight traffic with a pool of 1,500 trucks. The chairman of the government was briefed about the state of the 17th district of Budapest at the offices of the district party committee.

MEHES VISITS KECSKEMET COLLEGE, FACTORY, FARM

LD160020 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Industry Minister Lajos Mehes has paid a visit to the Kecskemet College of Engineering Industry and Automization Technology, where more than 3,000 engineers have obtained their diplomas in the course of 17 years. Later, the minister visited a unit of the mechanical measuring instruments factory, the youngest industrial plant in the town. This plant manufactures, among other things, equipment for gas and oil pipelines and dashboards for Lada cars. Lajos Mehes then visited the Spark agricultural cooperative at Lakitelek where he acquainted himself with activities at the auxiliary plants.

PRESS AGENCIES REPORTAGE ON CURRENT SITUATION

Walesa, Military Talks Continue

LD151240 Hamburg DPA in German 1219 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Paris-Madrid, 15 Dec (DPA) -- The talks between the chairman of the Polish trade union Solidarity, Lech Walesa, and the military leadership of the country are continuing. This was said on French Television today by the Polish ambassador to Paris, Eugeniusz Kulaga. Kulaga said that he had received information to this effect during the morning. He was answering the question whether Walesa was free, in detention, or a "hostage" of the Polish Government.

The Polish ambassador at the Madrid CSCE review conference, Wlodimierz Konarski, made a similar statement. According to him, Walesa is "near Warsaw."

Arrest of Walesa Denied

PA151349 Paris AFP in English 1308 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] [City not identified] Dec 15 (AFP) -- The Polish ambassadors in Lisbon and Paris today denied a Swedish news report that Lech Walesa, head of the free trade union Solidarity, was under arrest for refusing to negotiate with the new Warsaw military government.

The initial arrest report was made in Stockholm by Stefan Trczinski, a Solidarity spokesman, over Swedish Radio today, based on information given to him by Poles arriving by ferry from Poland on [words indistinct].

Earlier reports from Warsaw have spoken about the arrests of 3,000 Solidarity members, but the authorities have claimed all the time that Mr Walesa was holding talks with two ministers just outside Warsaw.

Polish Ambassador to Portugal Eugeniusz Szleper said today in Lisbon that Mr Walesa had not been arrested and "he is still in the Warsaw region and is involved in talks with government representatives." Polish Ambassador to France Eugeniusz Kulaga today confirmed on the TF-1 Television network that Mr Walesa was currently engaged in high-level government negotiations. He denied Stockholm reports of his arrest.

All Solidarity delegates attending a congress at Gdansk, northern Poland, on Sunday were arrested at their hotels, and immediately detained but Mr Walesa was allowed to go to his home there and make arrangements for his family before being flown to Warsaw. Nothing has been heard from him since.

Solidarity: Walesa Arrested

NC152239 Paris AFP in English 2229 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 15 Dec (AFP) -- Reports that Lech Walesa, head of Poland's Solidarity organisation, has not been arrested were dismissed tonight by Solidarity's Stockholm representative, interviewed by West German Television.

"If he is free, show him to us," said the representative, Stefan Trczinski. "Because for us, it is all the same whether he is in prison or under house arrest."

Mr Trczinski said Polish Communist Party secretary and Premier Gen Wocjiech Jaruzelski acted independently when he declared a state of siege last weekend, but added: "The Soviet Union did not have to intervene. It can in any case control everyting through the soldiers of the Polish Army, most of whom are trained in the Soviet Union."

Both the Gdansk shipyards and the Ursus tractor factory are on strike, Mr Trczinski said.

Shooting Reported in Warsaw

LD152230 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Today the first reports are coming in that shooting has taken place in Poland, that military security forces intervened against civilians in Warsaw and Krakow. The reports are coming from several sources, one of whom is Olof G. Tandberg, foreign affairs secretary of the Swedish Academy of Sciences.

[Begin Tandberg recording] As foreign affairs secretary in the Academy of Sciences I have contacts with my friends in central East Europe, and I have indirectly received this information from Poland by telephone, for one cannot telephone from Poland to Sweden. One can telephone Moscow or Beijing or Bucharest or Budapest, and then my colleagues have phoned me. And the information I have received is that a number of intellectuals have been arrested. To your specific question, what has happened is that there has been shooting in Warsaw today, in the central parts of Warsaw. Not so far from the workers' palace situated in central Warsaw there was shooting today. It took place between the police and two groups not coordinated with each other. If I understand it correctly one is Solidarity and the other is the intelligentsia or students and teachers from Warsaw University. But if I understand it correctly, it has been fairly confused because there have been three different parties shooting at each other.

[Question] Do you have information that there has been shooting at the Ursus tractor plant?

[Tandberg] Yes, I have heard that and also in the Gdynia-Gdansk area in the Lenin shipyard and in the mines. These are the three different centers where an open Solidarity troika -- if you will allow the expression -- has been formed. These are the three stars which have taken an open stand against the Military Council's [words indistinct].

[Question] Can you say anything about who your sources are?

[Tandberg] Well, I would rather not. I will only say that I have been working [words indistinct] for the past 11 years, and my friends have telephoned eastwards, and my friends in the east have phoned me. [end recording]

That was Olof G. Tandberg from the Swedish Academy of Sciences. The reporter was Staffen (Silen).

According to reports from television news this evening, shooting is also supposed to have taken place in the city of Krakow in southern Poland. According to the reports, four persons there are said to have been shot.

Lenin Shipyard Surrounded

LD161038 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Still unconfirmed reports say that in Poland the security forces have opened fire against striking workers. The foreign affairs secretary of the Swedish Academy of Science, Olof Tandberg, who has good contacts with East Europe, has received reports that lives have been lost in Warsaw in connection with the shootings. Other sources report four dead in the shooting in Krakow.

It is further reported that a large military and police force has surrounded the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, where thousands of workers are holding protest meetings and have elected a new interim leadership for the Solidarity trade union movement, whose leaders have been arrested by the police. The big Ursus tractor factory on the outskirts of Warsaw has also been surrounded as have installations in the mining area in Katowice, according to reports filtering out of Poland through various ways.

Shooting Incidents Denied

LD160950 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] According to reports received by the Finnish Foreign Ministry, the situation in Warsaw seems relatively calm. The Foreign Ministry was in radio contact with the Finnish Embassy in Warsaw this morning. The embassy stated that there has been no change since yesterday in the Warsaw street scene. At the same time the embassy denied reports transmitted by Western news agencies yesterday about alleged shooting incidents in central Warsaw.

The last Finnish tourists left Warsaw yesterday evening. The embassy stated that the last 20 or so Finns left the city late yesterday evening by train for Berlin.

The air links between Poland and foreign countries are still cut. The next flight by the Polish Airline, LOT, from Warsaw to Helsinki is due to arrive at Helsinki-Vantaa Airport tomorrow morning according to the timetable. Today, the airline was not yet able to confirm this flight.

Eyewitness Account of Takeover

AU151402 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1126 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Interview with Italian journalist Robert (Livi), Italian ESPRESSO special correspondent who arrived in Vienna this morning after a 10-day stay in Warsaw -- recorded, beginning of answers in Italian followed by German translation]

[Text] [Question] Mr (Livi), you arrived from Poland 1 hour ago; you have witnessed the dramatic days. What exactly happened Saturday night?

[Answer] I myself actually realized what had happened only when I went to an interview and my interviewee was not there, and I was told that he had been arrested. On the road I had not noticed any more than a certain tension. The patrols carried rifles with fixed bayonets which was unusual, and groups of people had gathered before some placards. Then, in the morning, our hotel was also searched by police and all Poles who were there were taken away. Telephone and teletype connection had been blocked since midnight. I then took a car and immediately went to the headquarters of 'Solidarity.' Of course, I then saw the military everywhere. There were armored cars at all street corners, and road blocks were erected. Nevertheless, we succeeded in getting to the 'Solidarity' headquarters.

Hundreds of people had gathered there. An eyewitness, who had observed what happened during the night, told us how in the middle of the night military police had searched the trade union headquarters and had taken away with them anyone who happened to be in the building. This man had observed everything from his apartment across the street. There was great excitement. The people living in his housing bloc gathered immediately, but could not inform anyone because the telephones were cut off and police did not permit anyone to leave the building. Only in the morning did the news spread, and a large crowd gathered. Some trade union functionaries brought leaflets, reportedly from Gdansk. These leaflets contained an appeal for a general strike. People took the leaflets with them and disseminated them in the city. The building was guarded by 'Solidarity' [as heard] people; the military kept very much in the background.

I then drove on, between numerous road blocks where I was always very politely but firmly denied passage. One had the impression that the soldiers actually considered the whole situation as very embarassing, unpleasant. They were friendly with the people, frequently had some friendly conversations, as distinct from police who made a more resolute impression and acted much tougher.

In the afternoon the square in front of the trade union headquarters was cleared. About 1500 hours military and police arrived and induced the people to withdraw gradually and in good order.

However, there was some tension. One could hear some shouts, such as 'Gestapo,' and there were a few brawls. Then the people who were in the 'Solidarity' building moved out, and then the situation was very impressive. The men took off their hats, many women were in tears. Together they all sang their national anthem, "God Save Poland, Our Fatherland." Police refrained from action. People went home, shouting "general strike, general strike." During the day I then noticed on several occasions how leaflets were thrown out of cars. In these leaflets people were asked to keep quiet; the trade union was about to organize the big general strike. People took these leaflets and pasted them frequently directly next to the placard on which the Military Council proclaimed martial law.

[Question] How is the population reacting? Is the strike appeal being heeded or not? I believe you were in a few enterprises and gained a personal impression?

[Answer] Yes, yesterday one could again get no news whatsoever. Telephone and all means of communications were blocked, and so I went directly to two enterprises. In front of the Ursus tractor factory -- which in 1976, too, played a prominent role in the strikes -- I met many people wearing the 'Solidarity' badge. The trade unionists told me that the workers had all come to the enterprise but were not working -- they were holding a meeting at which they were discussing the organizing of the general strike. There, on the outskirts of Warsaw and in the direct vicinity of the factory, I saw neither police nor army soldiers.

The same situation existed in front of the Huta Warsawa [street plant]. There was a climate of great mobilization. I saw workers coming to the factory gate, accompanied by their wives, and there were parting scenes as if the men were going to the front. People were embracing. Inside the workers had gathered -- here, too, they did not work but were discussing the preparation of the general strike.

In Poland, strike does not merely mean a work stoppage but also occupation of the enterprise. For all practical purposes the enterprises are already occupied. But everything is very difficult and complicated, we were told later by a trade unionist, because the leading group of 'Solidarity' has been detained, and there is no contact with Walesa. True, there are prepared plans, but the actions must not be sporadic but coordinated, and that is difficult without telephone and other communications.

In Warsaw, public transportation was functioning yesterday, although 'Solidarity' is rather strong in this sector, and some assessed this as a negative sign. People believe, however, that this served mainly to bring the workers to the enterprises, that is, to the strike. The next few days will tell, at the latest on 17 December, the day for which a strike in Warsaw had been planned long ago. And many people felt yesterday that the general strike should start on this day. But these are rumors, which will prove true or false in the next few days.

Strike Committee Bulletin

NC151310 Paris AFP in English 1304 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 15 Dec (AFP) -- The 7,000 workers at the Huta Warszawa steel works in the suburbs of Warsaw went on strike on Monday at 9 a.m. local time (0800 GMT), according to reports from reliable sources in Warsaw.

In a statement received in the West, the steelmen said the decision to strike was taken after a poll showed 80 per cent of the workforce in favour of strike action.

Reports quoted a "Strike Bulletin No 2" stating that: "The Strike Committee at Huta Warszawa, after consulting personnel which voted 80 per cent in favour of a strike, called a strike of occupation at the steelworks as of 9 a.m. (0800 GMT)".

The reports said that the bulletin continued: "We striking steelworkers demand the satisfaction of the demands of our National Strike Committee in Gdansk, that is: the lifting of the state of siege in Poland and the release of all interned members of Solidarity".

The text of the bulletin reaching here continued: "We declare, with all necessary firmness, that we are workers and will never be slaves, even if attempts are made to tie our hands and gag us".

"We are striking with all working Poland, with the entire nation, and are implementing (Solidarity leader) Lech Walesa's call to defend the union, our hope".

Reports said the bulletin was signed by the Strike Committee and ended with the first line of the national anthem: "Poland shall not die while we still live". (Prime Minister General Wocjiech Jaruzelski used the same phrase to close his Sunday speech proclaiming martial law.)

The National Strike Committee mentioned in the Huta Warszawa bulletin was set up by Solidarity leaders who escaped arrest, notably Miroslaw Krupinski, vice-chairman of the Solidarity National Committee.

A first communique from the Huta Warszawa workers yesterday called for a general strike throughout Poland. Communique No 1 said: "No trade union, no organization can stand by and allow its leaders, victims of repression, to lose their rights and freedom".

Communique No 1 continued: "On starting this strike, we declare that it will only end on these conditions: the release of all persons jailed, and the lifting of the state of siege".

Observers noted that the strike declared yesterday at the key steelworks proved that despite outward calm in Warsaw, the situation was far from normal, and the independent union was active despite losing virtually its entire leadership.

Reports from sources close to Solidarity yesterday indicated that strike preparations were underway in other Warsaw factories, notably the FSO car plant, the Swierczewski mechanical engineering works and the Ursus tractor plant, whose workers sparked the revolt of 1976.

The reports, not confirmed as all Telex and telephone links are cut, added that strike preparations were also underway at the Nowa Huta steelworks outside Krakow.

French TV on Numerous Strikes

NC151308 Paris AFP in English 1259 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 15 Dec (AFP) -- A correspondent for French state television station reported today that the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk, Poland, had been occupied by Solidarity militants.

According to correspondent Jean-Pierre About, who caught a ferry from Gdansk to Sweden, Polish troops had surrounded the shipyards and were searching workers as they entered.

Mr About quoted witnesses as saying numerous strikes had begun throughout Poland.

AFP on Situation 15 Dec

NC151950 Paris AFP in English 1940 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Excerpts] [City not identified], 15 Dec (AFP) -- Workers striking in defiance of Poland's martial law ban on work stoppages clashed for hours with authorities in the southwest steel town of Katowice, a TASS news agency report in Moscow indicated.

TASS said that incidents were also reported at other sites, adding that the "provocateurs" would be dealt with according to martial law.

In a message reaching Paris, the Solidarity Strike Committee at the naval dockyards in Szczecin said that hundreds of thousands of Polish workers were on strike and appealed to "patriotic citizens" to follow suit.

Reliable Western sources said in reports reaching Paris that the streets of Warsaw, patrolled by soldiers, were relatively empty today and that it was nearly impossible to obtain gas (petrol). Danish travelers just out of Poland told Danish radio that troops had encircled Warsaw.

While rail links apparently were continuing normal service, ferry links between Poland and Scandinavia were interrupted, and Warsaw Radio, monitored in Paris, said that all flights of the national airline LOT would remain grounded tomorrow.

Since the proclamation of the state of siege on Sunday, the radio has made no mention of the situation in Gdansk, where travelers reported that the Lenin naval shipyards had been occupied.

In reports reaching Paris, Western journalists said that the Ursus tractor factory near Warsaw had been encircled by a large contingent of police and that tank columns were headed toward the plant, which has apparently been occupied by workers.

Other reports reaching Western Europe indicated that the key Huta Warszawa steelworks in the capital has been out since early yesterday. Police evacuated the factory late yesterday and buses for personnel were reportedly empty today.

Meanwhile, sources in Paris quoting reliable reports from Warsaw said that Solidarity chief Lech Walesa was being held in a villa outside Warsaw and was no longer free to negotiate with the Polish leadership.

There has been no sign of Mr Walesa since Saturday night, when other senior union leaders were arrested at their hotels in Gdansk after attending a National Executive Committee meeting in the Baltic port, and a Solidarity spokesman said in Stockholm early today that he had been arrested.

Ferry Service Stopped

NC151752 Paris AFP in English 1740 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Ystad, South Sweden, 15 Dec (AFP) -- Ferry traffic between the Polish port of the Swinoujscie and Copenhagen was halted today, further isolating Poland from the outside world.

Also Polish authorities today took out of service until December 31, the Pomeranian, one of two ferries on the twice-daily run between Poland and Sweden, a Swedish representative for the Polish Polferries shipping line said here.

The Pomerian will leave here for Poland at midnight today while the other vessel, the Wawel, is due here tomorrow morning. It was not known however if this sailing would be the last of the year.

Nine crew members of the Pomerania, all members of the Solidarity trades union federation, sought asylum in Sweden on Sunday, while today a passenger here read to the press a strike appeal from workers at the Szczecin steelworks.

The introduction yesterday of visas for Swedes and Finns going to Poland, up to now not necessary, meanwhile further limited the possibilities, already virtually non-existent, of entering Poland.

Also, the closure of petrol (gas) stations in Poland has halted entry into the country via the Baltic ports of heavy lorries from Western Europe.

The probable halting of Baltic ferry services would be the final act in cutting off Poland totally from the outside world, observers said here.

Fleet Increases Coastal Watch

LD152234 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The Polish fleet has increased its coastal surveillance force. It is now at the same level as it was during the unrest in Gdansk in 1970. This is reported today by Danish military sources.

According to a Danish command, patrol boats from the Polish coast guard have been sent out to prevent Poles from fleeing to Sweden and Denmark.

5 Sailors Defect to Norway

NC151526 Paris AFP in English 1514 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Oslo, 15 Dec (AFP) -- Five Polish sailors defected from a Polish cargo ship, the "Swinoujscie", yesterday at Halden, 100 kms (60 miles) south-east of here, it was learned today.

They are now under police interrogation but are expected to be given the asylum they have requested.

One of the five left the ship Sunday evening, while the four others defected shortly before it left Norway yesterday. The five are all members of the free Polish trade union Solidarity.

Impressions of Situation Given

AU161257 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1125 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Karl Jirkowski interview with Dr Liane (Misielska) presumably an Austrian passenger who arrived shortly before 1200 today at Vienna's southern railroad terminus from Warsaw with the "Chopin Express," about which was 4 hours behind schedule -- recorded]

[Summary] [Question] Dr (Misielska), you have come back from Warsaw; you spent the past 3 days in Warsaw; what are your impressions?

[Answer] On Sunday there were hardly any cars in the streets, people seemed rather perplexed, there were lots of soldiers about. On Monday and Tuesday, the city was almost normal: People went to work, people worked, there were lines before the shops. "There were markedly fewer roadblocks, almost no controls, depending on the area. Of course near the TV station there were roadblocks and controls, and of course near the barracks." There was a large roadblock close to the Academy of Sciences. "On the windows handwritten posters -- Strike, Strike, We Demand the Release of the Interned -- and the scientists were taken away by the police, by the militia."

[Question] Did you see any "Solidarity" leaflets?

[Answer] "No, none at all."

[Question] What does one hear about Lech Walesa?

[Answer] "One hears and says about Lech Walesa that one does not know where he is and what he is doing. Has he been arrested, has he not been arrested? Some say they cannot arrest this man, others say oh, sure, they have arrested him as well. No idea where he is, what he is doing, and -- allegedly, hearsay -- the shipyard workers who are in the shipyard have declared that if Lech Walesa is not with us in Gdansk within 48 hours -- I do not know, naturally, as of when these 48 hours are counted, and when this ultimatum will expire -- if we do not get him back, we will blow up the whole shipyard. We have enough acetylene cylinders, we have all we need for that."

[Question] Travelers who arrived in the past few days have said that there are strikes in the Katowice coal mines, in Lodz, and at the Warsaw Ursus works?

[Answer] That depends on what you mean by strike. The workers did go to work, but they are not working at the mines and plants, they are blocking them.

[Question] Radio Warsaw reports that the food supply situation has allegedly improved -- can you confirm that?

[Answer] Let me tell you what happened yesterday morning: At a quarter to six my girlfriend gets up and goes out for some bread. At six I turn on the news, the radio says the bread and milk supply is functioning splendidly everywhere; 10 minutes later my friend comes back: Sorry, no bread this morning. A line of between 100 and 150 people at the shop -- that is hopeless.

[Question] There have been reports that tanks were deployed around the Ursus works, there are also reports about some shooting -- did you hear anything about that?

[Answer] "All I heard -- literally -- was that 'something was up' at the Ursus works. Literally. What that means is anyone's guess. That is all I heard. No more."

[Question] Did you hear anything from other travelers about how things look, for example, in Katowice or other cities?

[Answer] There was a lady who said that she was at Katowice station and saw how police -- that is, the militia -- picked out young people from a crowd and beat them up because they believed them to be "Solidarity" contacts carrying some messages. A miner told the lady that the miners are standing at the furnaces with their hands on the valve, so to speak, ready to warn any approaching tank to stop or else the furnaces would be blown up.

WARSAW COVERAGE OF CURRENT INTERNAL SITUATION

Enterprises Working Normally

LD151222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] According to PAP, all major Warsaw enterprises commenced normal working this morning. The work of municipal transport is proceeding according to schedule. According to the municipal authorities, stores took delivery of 20 tons more bakery products yesterday than is usually the case. Milk deliveries also increased today. Supplies of basic foodstuffs today, including milk and bread, were somewhat higher than recently.

The inhabitants are very disciplined throughout Warsaw: law and order prevail. Factories report a high turn-up of workforces.

Situation in Krakow 'Calm'

LD151326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The atmosphere in Krakow is calm and serious. Municipal transport, trade, and supplies are operating normally. Initial troubles regarding deliveries of bakery products have been liquidated. One local paper is appearing. In most enterprises production goes on without disruptions. An atmosphere of irritation in a number of workplaces has been relieved through talks. Skawina electric power plant's workforce is working very well, generating 500 megawatts for the national grid. Numerous members of the workforce who are on leave, conscious of the need for greater effort to be made, returned to work voluntarily and ahead of schedule.

The senate of Krakow Medical Academy appealed to students to volunteer to commence work as auxiliary staff in hospitals in connection with extended winter holidays. This appeal encountered a positive response.

Soldiers Tolerated Well

LD151826 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1630 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Here are the streets of Warsaw: Our camera is at points in the capital where soldiers are posted. Despite the cold they are performing their service with a sense of duty and understanding. The soldiers realize the important responsibility which they bear. They are also aware that their consistent and efficient activity is contributing to the removal of internal threats.

Warsaw's inhabitants are adopting an attitude of great friendly feeling toward them. They offer the soldiers hot tea. Many people ask them for information; [words indistinct] also ask them for help in urgent situations. The soldiers' service continues.

[Unidentified speaker] I believe that the army, both now and in the past enjoys great respect among society and that society has confidence in the army. Because of this respect, confidence and calm not just I personally, but my acquaintances, my nearest and dearest, gain the impression that after all things will improve.

Ports Report Working Smoothly

LD151840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Longshoremen of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex are working smoothly. As many as 26 vessels belonging to Polish and foreign shipowners are at the piers here, and 3 vessles are waiting in the Swinoujscie roads. These are the Uniwersytet Jagiellonski, Turoszow and Powstanie Wielkoposkie. All are loaded with ore earmarked for an Austrain customer. Unloading of the 55,000-ton manifest Lipcowy, belonging to the Polish Steamship Company, is in progress in Swinoujscie. Yesterday, 26,000 tons of freight were transloaded, which includes almost 10,000 tons of ore and 2,500 tons of imported grain crops. Today also passed in a workmanlike fashion in the port complex. The arrival of several more vessels is expected and several more have been dispatched.

The situation in Szczecin with regard to supplies is similar to previous days. The trade network is operating without any major hitches and is able to provide rationed goods. There will be no shortage of bread; more supplies have been announced for the next few days. Transportation is functioning without any problems even though road conditions are difficult because of snow which has not been removed.

College Personnel Still Work

LD151856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Excerpts] In the colleges, despite the holidays, scientific and administrative personnel, technicians and engineers are working. The security of the colleges is being watched over by officers of military studies, who have received the necessary powers.

Apart from sporadic incidents, calm prevails in the colleges. Most of the students have left for home.

As Under Secretary of State at the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology, Jerzy Szablik informs, the rectors have been empowered to ensure maintenance and board for those students, who for various reasons have remained in the dormitories.

This also concerns around 3,500 foreigners studying in Poland, for whom normal conditions of existence are guaranteed.

In view of the almost 3-week long strike's which formerly took place, and also in view of the vacation period, one should not rule out the possibility that the period of study will be prolonged by a whole term.

Workers' Attitude Praised

LD151928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] According to information received from Bydgoszcz, general calm, a high degree of discipline and order prevails in this region. The inhabitants of towns and villages show understanding for the seriousness of the situation.

In the majority of industrial enterprises the workforces have resumed work. The work done by the workers from the rolling stock repair works in Bydgoszcz is particularly productive. For instance, the attitude of the workforce is given credit by such facts as the voluntary shortening of holidays by some workers and their resumption of work.

The situation is similar in other factories of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship.

Production Normal at Plant

LD152138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] It emerges from reports supplied by the directors of the 49 largest metallurgical plants in Warsaw, who arrived at the Ministry of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry, that relatively normal production continued on 15 December in the afternoon.

However, material and technical supplies as well as the shortage of fuel present a problem. The directors of the plants have stressed that the principle of one-person decision making and responsibility, introduced by the martial law, is conducive to the efficient management of factories and to easing the sometimes tense situations.

During the meeting, the first deputy of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry Stanislaw Wylupek and the commissioner plenipotentiary of the Committee for the Defense of Country, Lt Gen Jerzy Modrzewski, have stressed the present extraordinary status of directors and managers of enterprises.

Strike Attempts Halted

LD152148 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2110 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The press spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs reports that at individual factories and at several colleges attempts have been made to disturb work and public order in spite of the martial law decisions. Order enforcement forces supported by the civic attitude of the workforce and acting in a resolute manner brought about a situation in which a strike at the Szczecin Warski yard was discontinued. The chairman of the strike committee and several coorganizers of the strike have been detained. The result of operations to restore order in, among others, the Warszawa steelworks and at the main school of rural economy of the agricultural academy were similar. There were no incidents.

At Warsaw University three students from the philosophy department who are members of the Independent Students Association have been detained. They were pasting up posters containing false information. Summary criminal proceedings have been instigated against the detainees under article 48 of acts 2 and 4 of the decree on martial law.

Apart from the above-mentioned incidents attempts at staging strikes have been halted in various regions of the country without the need for recourse to order enforcement forces. This is what happened, for instance, at the Parnica ship repair yard and at the Gryfia shipyard in Szczecin and at the Swierczewski factory in Warsaw.

3d Day Roundup

LD152346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The third day of martial law in our country -- a day which is drawing to a close -- passed under the slogan of work. The very presence of military patrols has scared off more than one petty thief, and adventurer and the restrictions in money paid out from the foreign currency shops and from dollar accounts have thwarted more than one crafty dodger and speculation specialist, even though this is an additional difficulty for many other people.

The average man -- the overwhelming majority -- has quite simply been working. To the factories which began a normal working rhythm as from Monday there have been added several factories where, initially, Solidarity activists tried to organize strikes. Perhaps this is strange but this is something which at the same time gives us much food for thought. You see, in those places where as a result of persuasion by party organizations or the management it has been possible to cool the hottest of hotheads, whole workforces immediately set about work with a clear feeling of relief.

There was also an identical reaction in those factories in which it was necessary -- without collusion but with resolution -- to lead candidates for new strike committees out of the factory gates. Thus, almost all factories in Warsaw were working. In Krakow, where there were problems with transportation on Monday, the situation has changed decisively for the better.

In Lodz, only four factories did not work. The number of those working at the mining industry enterprises has increased. The workforce of the chemical plant in Oswiecim has abandoned the initial idea to start a strike.

The student community, which has been boiling over with emotion, is calming down. But this does not mean that all young people have already sobered up. In any case, this process is being made more difficult for them by a small group of activists from the Independent Students Association [NZS]. Attempts to incite students and also secondary school pupils have been observed in Lodz. NZS activists from the university and the medical adademy in Krakow are not too keen to see order and calm restored. However, strike attempts at Wroclaw Polytechnic have stopped. The situation at Warsaw colleges is returning to normal. But please note: It is precisely at the colleges that leaflets urging strikes continue to be distributed. The leaflets are signed by Solidarity activists.

For instance, at the Warsaw Medical Academy, leaflets were handed out which were signed by (Krupinski), (Konarski), (Waszkiewicz) and (Przygodzki), all Solidarity activists who have sought refuse at the Gdansk shipyard and who from there are trying to talk people into activities which are as pointless as they are harmful and dangerous. One wonders, to say the least, what (Miroslaw Krupinski), vice chairman of the Solidarity National Commission is trying to do -- he is a mature person, with higher education and with an undoubtedly good understanding of the country's situation. One wonders that for the sake of his own interests he is willing to push hotheads into action by putting out demagogic and nervous leaflets bearing his name on the letterheads. And this was precisely today, when the chairmen of factory commissions of NSZZ Solidarity came to see the state administration and the factory managment and declared their readiness to take up work and at the same time deposited union materials, documents and technical resources. These people have quite simply understood a lot and they deserve full recognition for this.

In the process of calming moods and evoking broader civic reflection -- and facts bear this out from many parts of the country -- the church is playing a positive role. Priests are urging people to understand the situation, to obey the decrees of the Military Council of National Salvation.

Situation in City Reviewed

LD160016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Yesterday evening [15 December] on the third day following the declaration of martial law, life in Warsaw went on calmly in general.

There were relatively few vehicles in the streets. There were army patrols at major buildings [obiekt], at street junctions and at the headquarters of central offices. Traffic was restricted on some streets in the center of town. Urban transportation is in general functioning more efficiently and smoothly.

At the Warszawa-Wschodnia railroad station there were not many travellers at 1900. This spot does not enjoy a good reputation in Warsaw because it is a place of refuge for the dregs of society of Praga [district in Warsaw]. However, for several days now, as [Mieczyslaw Polec], deputy head of the station, said it has been calm here. Hooligans have left the railroad premises. The railroads are functioning normally.

Difficulties do exist stemming from the same reasons as always at this time of year: tracks cracking, the space between tracks being filled with snowed and points freezing.

The introduction of martial law and the militarization of our institutions has been received with understanding and the new situation does not change much in our work. When all is said and done discipline is the basic principle of railroad workers. Without this, the functioning of the railroads would be impossible. It emerges from what the deputy head of the Warszawa-Wschodnia station said that passenger traffic has gone down considerably over the past two days. This applies first and foremost to long-distance trains. Suburban traffic remains at the normal level.

In connection with the suspension of air traffic the number of train travellers going abroad has increased.

Warsaw dormitories are emptying. The students are leaving for extended winter vacations. The Riwiera dormitory of Warsaw Polytechnic will not be open beginning 16 December.

Factory Workers Under Pressure

LD152354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] In some Warsaw factories radical Solidarity activists attempted to exercise pressure on fellow-workers, encouraging them to down tools.

In the color television tube factory in Piaseczno this situation led to incidents. Between two shifts at the monochromatic department, a group of Solidarity extremists tried to stop people from leaving the factory area. But the workers reacted very strongly and violent arguments and fist fights followed.

Work Situation Reviewed

LD160202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Tuesday, 15 December, was the second day of work and of the functioning of the country, of all state organs and of the life and work of citizens in conditions defined by martial law. Reports that are coming in tell us how the situation looked under these special conditions.

The civic understanding of the gravity of the present moment is a particularly valued fact. Although it is difficult to adapt to the extraordinary measures adopted to restore equilibrium and calm, sober-minded citizens nonetheless share the view that this is the only way leading to a normalization of the situation -- normalization which is necessary to begin the key process of extricating the country from the deep crisis.

As regards the functioning of industry, almost all factories in the chemical and light industry sectors operated on Tuesday. These included the fertilizer factory in Pulawa and the Stilon plant in Gorzow, factories in the Tarnobrzeg sulphur basin and pharmaceutical enterprises. Of course, there was not a shortage of problems, particularly with regard to the supply of materials and fuel.

Rail transportation operated basically without a hitch, despite a considerable drop in temperature. Taking the present conditions into account, urban transport did not operate badly, either in Warsaw, Krakow and Bydgoszcz. For instance, private vehicle traffic has decreased markedly.

There were no really serious problems as regards travelling to work, so in the big towns -- for instance, in Warsaw Voivodship -- the majority of factories began normal operations in the morning. Almost all production plants were also functioning in Krakow. For instance, the workers of the Vistula clothing factory turned up almost at full strength. About 1,000 suits are made here every day. In certain factories shortages of raw materials and severed coproduction ties are causing complications. The (Armatura) and (Kabel) plants, where uninterrupted supplies of copper and insulation material from Bydgoszcz have a fundamental effect on production results, are feeling the pinch.

At the Krakow-Plaszow state railways junction, many railwaymen remained at their posts after working hours in order to stand in for colleagues who were unable to turn up for their shift on time. Similar examples of amicable understanding and civic attitude were furnished by workers at the Skawina power station.

Workers of the railway stock repair plant in Bydgoszcz did particularly productive work. Here part of the workers shortened their holidays voluntarily.

Key production plants in Kalisz Voivodship also operated without hitches, among others the railway stock repair plant in Ostrow and the transportation equipment plant in Kalisz.

The efforts of the builders of the Lublin coal basin are at present concentrated on the construction of the pilot extraction mines in (Bogdanka) and (Stefanow). Teams of the mining enterprise [name indistinct] have begun to sink one of the shafts for the mine at (Stefanow). This means that its construction has entered the phase of mining work and that the latest important stage has begun at the construction site in the Lublin coal basin.

It emerged from reports that came in from the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex that the dockers transloaded 26,000 tons of cargo on Monday and worked just as selflessly on Tuesday.

The way agricultural produce and meat purchasing is progressing is a sore point for the public. Purchasing points, among others of the parish peasants' self-aid cooperative and of the foodstuff processing industry, are working normally. By Monday the purchasing of meat and grain from farmers in Bydgoszcz Voivodship had increased markedly. The purchasing of animals for slaughter in other regions did, of course, vary.

On 14 December, farmers in Bielsko Biala Voivodship delivered many times more pigs and cattle than they usually do on weekdays. In other voivodships the situation was varied -- often very bad.

It is precisely the way that purchasing proceeds that provides us with the key for improving the market situation.

On Tuesday, supplies of food to towns were similar to what they were previously, although in certain towns there were difficulties in obtaining bread. No problems were observed in the functioning of public health centers, including first aid centers.

4th Working Day Reviewed

LD160934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Wednesday is the 4th day of the state of martial law and also its 3d working day. These past days in Polish society, for those of us and our families who are not indifferent to the fatherland, confirms the indisputable fact that in Poland today, as never before, what is needed is hard work, calm, discretion and discipline among all citizens. The overwhelming majority of the public gives eloquent expression to this at their work posts and in the thousands of different circumstances that crop up during the days and hours of martial law.

Yesterday life in Lublin and Lublin Voivodship was not disturbed by any incidents. The town's transport ran normally. The stores were stocked with basic foodstuffs just as on a normal day. Almost all the Lublin work enterprises are working normally. The workforce of the "Odra" cement works in Opole is working very well. If its energy supply continues to be maintained, the "Odra" cement works will be one of the few enterprises in this field to meet its production plan. In Krakow there is an atmosphere of calm and gravity. The difficulties which occurred initially in the supply of bread have been eliminated. In the great majority of Krakow work enterprises the production of the goods which the nation need so much is proceeding uninterrupted. Yesterday in Lodz, enterprises worked as normal. The only exception was the "Feniks" stocking factory. On Monday the director of this enterprise was recalled by a ministerial decision. Dockers at the Zczcecin-Swinduuscie port complex are working calmly. On the coast there are as many as 26 ships belonging to domestic and foreign ship owners, and three are waiting on the Riga River. They are the "Uniwersytet Jagiellonski," the "Turoszow" and the "Powstaniec Wielkopolski." Work is continuing on construction sites in Koszalin. During the winter this work generally concentrates on indoor tasks, which is most often finishing work. Only the fuel supplies give rise to concern.

The 3d day of the state of martial law proclaimed in the country passed off calmly and in dignified atmosphere in the Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship. Order prevails, and a high level of discipline is observed among the population. The announcement of martial law aroused a good deal of alarm but many voices are saying it was the correct decision.

List of Detainees Announced

LD152018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The Government Press Office informs that in accordance with the Council of State's 12 December 1981 decree on martial law, following its introduction, the Military Council of National Salvation gave instructions to the effect that the following people who have previously occupied leading positions be detained:

Edward Babiuch, the former premier; Edward Gierek, former first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Zdzislaw Grudzien, former Politburo member and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee; Piotr Jaroszewicz, former premier; Stanislaw Juraszek, former Zamosc voivoda; Franciszek Kaim, former deputy premier; Wieslaw Kiczan, former vice minister of mining and power; Bernard Kokowski, former Koszalin mayor; Antoni Krysiak, former Czestochowa voivoda; Edmund Elhmann, former Bydgoszcz voivoda; Wldozimierz Lejczak, former minister of mining and power; Jozef Labudek, former Bielsko-Biala voivda; Jerzy Lukaszewicz, former secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Politburo; Jozef Majchrzak, former first secretary of the Bydgoszcz voivodship party committee; Zbigniew Mrukowicz, former Czestochowa vice voivoda; Zbigniew Nadratowski, former Wroclaw voivoda; Jan Piskorski, former Zamosc mayor; Przemyslaw Piskorski, former Wloclawek voivoda; Jerzy Przytarski, former Torun voivoda; Tadeusz Pyka, former deputy premier; Jan Stepian, former Slupsk voivoda; Jan Szotek, former deputy minister of machine-engineering industry; Jan Szyklak, former vice premier and former chairman of the central council of trade unions; Wladyslaw Sleboda, former mayor of the city of Poznan; Andrzej Sliwinski, former Pila voivoda; Wlodzimierz Tyras, former Slupsk voivoda; Miroslaw Wierzbicki, former Czestochowa voivoda; Marek Wolyniak, former Plock deputy mayor; Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, former deputy premier; Andrezj Zajdel, former Plock deputy mayor; Jerzy Zasada, former first secretary of Poznan Voivodship party committee; Zdzislaw Zandarowski, former secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

As progress is made by the investigation conducted by the prosecutor's office, the supreme chamber of control and other organs of control, it may become imperative to intern other persons.

Many of the abovementioned persons bear personal, political and service responsibility for distortions which are at the root of the deep crisis experienced by Poland. Some of them are charged with abuse of their position for material gains or other private gains. Penal proceedings are in progress against many of these people. Some have already been charged.

It ought to be explained that internment does not replace penal responsibility. This is a measure connected with martial law. The martial law regulations provide for internment [odosobnienie] by virtue of decisions made by the forces of order through administrative channels as regards persons where there is justified suspicion that if left at liberty they could threaten the attainment of objectives served by the martial law. Martial law has been introduced with the objective of attaining law, order, the ability to govern and social disipline and in order to remove the evil threatening our state and aimed at the citizens.

Martial law involves all kinds of restrictions and distress for the citizens. The sense of justice demands that these rigors should be experienced to a particular extent by those responsible for having caused the crisis and by those who have substantially infringed the norms binding in a socialist state. The internment of these persons was also necessary for reasons connected with state security.

PROCEEDINGS BEGIN AGAINST STRIKE ORGANIZERS

LD152036 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Excerpts] According to the press spokesman of the prosecutor general's office, in connection with infringements of the decree on a state of martial law, provincial bodies of the prosecutor general's office of the Polish People's Republic have initiated preparatory procedures on violations of article 46 of that decree, that is, attempts to organize strikes or protest actions.

The regional prosecutor in Bialogard has begun summary investigations and has arrested Zdzislaw (Beckiewicz), Makary Kalas, Pawel Szumski and Henryk Podsiadlo, members of NSZZ Solidarity and employees of the Unitra plant in Bialogard, who attempted to organize a strike on 14 December in the aforementioned plant.

The majority of the workforce refused to strike and left the place of assembly.

The regional prosecutor for Warsaw's north Praga District has begun summary investigation and has arrested Zenon Nowak and Tadeusz Pacusiak, members of NSZZ Solidarity and employees of the Nuclear Research Institute, who organized a sit-in strike on 14 December in a department of that institute.

In addition, in several other provincial branches of the prosecutor's office, summary proceedings are being carried out regarding violations of article 46 of the above-mentioned decree. In all these cases, acts of indictment will be sent to the courts in the next few days under the summary procedure.

It should be recalled that with violations of this kind, which are subject to judgement under summary procedure, the court can impose a sentence of deprivation of freedom for a period of not less than 3 years. There is no appeal against judgements.

Recently, the director of the agricultural store in Slupsk was indicted for selling 29 sheepskin coasts, worth Z788,200, outside the unit subordinate to him, thus making it impossible for customers to buy them.

The regional prosecutor in Choszczno has accused the director of the [word indistinct] district milk cooperative of causing, through neglect of his professional duties, the pouring away of 1,263 liters of cream. A similar accusation has been made against the district production foreman of the milk cooperative in Kedzierzyn-Kozle; in this case, (?4,830) liters of cream were poured away.

MILITARY PZPR MEMBERS REPLACE VOIVODAS

LD152100 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled from their posts as of 15 December 1981 for improper performance of their duties Elblag Voivoda Zdzislaw Olszewski, Katowice Voivoda Henryk Lichos, Koszalin Voivoda Jan Urbanowicz and Radom Voivoda Feliks Wojtkun.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed as of 15 December Lt Gen Roman Paszkowski to the post of Katowice voivoda, Col Ryszard (Ublinski) to the post of Elblag voivoda, Col Zdzislaw Mazurkiewicz to the post of Koszalin voivoda, and Col Alojzy Wojciechowski to the post of Radom voivoda.

The new voivoda of Katowice, Lt Gen Pilot Roman Pszkowski, was born in 1914 in (?Gulowo) in Siedlce Voivodship in a peasant family. In 1939 he took part in the struggle against the Hitlerite invader. During the occupation he was a prisoner of war. After the liberation he graduated from the Central School of Foreign Service and the General Staff Academy of the Polish Armed Forces. In 1945-51 and from 1957 he served in the armed forces. During the service he performed leading duties in the national air defense forces, including the post of commander of the air defense forces. In 1975-80 he was Polish ambassador to Angola. He is a member of the PZPR.

Col Ryszard (Ublinski), the newly-appointed voivoda of Elblag, was born in 1934 in (?Prostyn) in Siedlce Voivodship in an intelligentsia family. He began his professional career in 1941 at the bridge construction enterprise in (Malkynia). In 1944 he joined the armed forces where he graduated from the artillery officer school and then the General Staff Academy. In the armed forces he held numerous leading posts, including commander of the higher officer school of artillery and rocket troops. He is a member of the PZPR.

Koszalin Voivoda Col Zdzislaw Mazurkiewicz was born in 1924 in Chelm in an artisan's family. Since 1944 he has served in the armed forces. He graduated from the artillery officer school and the artillery commanders academy and the General Staff Academy in the Soviet Union. He has held the post of division commander and chief of the air defense forces of Warsaw military district. Since 1968 he has been deputy commander of the air defense forces. He is a PZPR member.

Radom Voivoda Col Alojzy Wojciechowski was born in 1927 in [word indistinct] in a rail worker's family. Since 1948 he has served in the armed forces. He graduated from the military Technical Academy in Warsaw as a mechanical engineer. During his military service he held various posts in the technical services. Since 1976 he has been deputy chief of the tank-automotive service. He is a member of the PZPR.

INDUSTRIAL LEADERS RECALLED FROM POSTS

LD152052 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The minister of metallurgy and the engineering industry has recalled the following for failing to implement tasks arising from the decree of the Council of State on the introduction of martial law:

Eng (Jan Pogala), MSC, from the post of director of the Polish aviation equipment factory in Swidnik; (Edward Nitka), MCS, from the post of director of the Polmo shock-absorber factory with headquarters in Kronso; Eng (Stanislaw Matusik), MSC, from the post of deputy director of technical affairs at the Polmo shock-absorber factory with headquarters in Krosno.

The minister of metallurgy and the engineering industry has recalled the following for the incompetent execution of tasks arising from the decree of the Council of state dated 12 December: Eng (Zenon Sokalski), MSC, from the post of director of the Bumar-Warynski excavator and hydraulics factory in Warsaw.

In connection with the (?loss) of ability to manage effectively -- manifested in the failure to correctly implement government programs and in the incompetent execution of current tasks -- the minister of metallurgy and the engineering industry has recalled: Eng (Henryk Wilk), MSC, from the post of general director of the Ursus tractor industry association with headquarters in Warsaw.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETS, STOPS FOOD EXPORTS

LD152106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] A communique on the meeting of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers has been issued.

The functioning of the national economy in the current conditions was the subject of a routine meeting of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers held 15 December and chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski.

The meeting adopted decisions which should directly contribute to reducing the difficulties in meeting the basic needs of the population.

Against the background of the reports submitted by the ministers it was found that the vast majority of work forces of industrial enterprises have continued work. Transportation and communications are functioning well. Building enterprises are performing their tasks gradually as supply materials are delivered. The electric power system of the country is functioning without disturbance. In the difficult winter conditions municipal services are continuing to work trying to ensure the necessary conditions of life for the population.

The decisions adopted concern above all matters pertaining to market supplies. It has been decided to stop the export of foodstuffs. A decision has been made about the successive transfer of supplies of foodstuffs, especially flour and meat, to the largest industrial conurbations and especially to Silesia.

It has been made incumbent upon the transportation services to organize green-light routes for the transportation of flour to the southern regions. Special teams have been dispatched to the voivodships to ensure the proper distribution of food resources on the spot. To ensure the supply of food to the population an increase in the procurement of agricultural produce is of fundamental importance. The latest information from the regional enterprises of the meat industry indicate that the procurement of fatstock varies from place to place. While in some voivodships procurement is much lower than the actual capacities praise is deserved by the farms in the Leszno, Biala-Odlaska and Ciechanow voivodships where deliveries to public centers of procurement increased considerably in the last few days.

The economic committee has defined the tasks of ministries with respect to the efficient reception and allocation of goods arriving mainly from the socialist countries. Voivodas have been instructed to ensure the supply of fuel to the producers and suppliers of agricultural produce and foodstuffs covered by contracts.

Voivodas also have been given the task of organizing, in case of need, the immediate use of factory buses as well as buses belonging to tourist and other enterprises, in order to reinforce the rolling stock of municipal transportation services. There are about 28,000 such buses in the country.

In view of the necessity of relieving the crews of fishing vessels and construction enterprises working abroad charter flights will be resumed.

POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS CENSORSHIP INTRODUCED

LD152240 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2110 GMT 15 Dec 81

["Communique" issued by the Ministry of Communications]

[Text] In connection with the regulations of the decree of the Council of Ministers dated 12 December 1981, on the execution of the regulations of the decree on a state of martial law in the field of communications, the Ministry of Communications informs of the following curtailment of services:

In the postal sector, the acceptance of domestic parcels is suspended, with the exception of drugs, means and objects essential for the saving of life and health; and parcels of food and clothing. It is permitted for institutions, administrative offices, enterprises, plants and political social and cooperative organizations to send parcels.

The acceptance of parcels sent by those institutions is dependent on a written certificate stating the vital need to send them, together with a list of the contents. Parcels should be unsealed, making it possible for the contents to be examined. Parcels can be sent from selected posts and telecommunications offices within the stated hours. A list of these offices and the hours of sending is displayed at post offices. Parcels must not weigh more than 5 kg. Domestic postal packets containing books, press and printed matter destined for abroad are suspended. Registered letters should be sent open; the sender should enclose a list of the contents inside a registered letter. Food parcels from abroad will be handled according to the previous procedures.

In the telecommunications sector: The temporary cessation of internation, intercity and local telephone calls and the telex and telegraph traffic and other kinds of telecommunications services to institutions and private persons. After the restoration of telecommunications services, automatic telephone calls and telex messages, both international and intercity, will however be suspended; multizone pay phone booths will also remain closed. At the same time, censorship of telecommunications correspondence and control of telephone conversations is introducted and will consist of the censorship, retention and confiscation in whole or in part of telecommunications correspondence, telegram-telex, the cutting off of telephone conversations and telex and telegraph links if their content threatens the interests of state defense or security; the obliteration in telecommunications dispatches and correspondence of information whose content may threaten the security of defense of the state;

In the sector of amateur radio and radio communications: A ban is introduced on setting up and using amateur and experimental radio transmitters and transmitter-receivers. Licenses to possess, set up and use individual and club and experimental radio stations, issued before 13 December, 1981, lose their validity, including those for radio-telephones in the possession of private persons. Radio communications and radio telephone equipment operating in nationwide intraministerial, intravoivodship and intraplant networks may be used by organizational units of the state administration and national economy exclusive for business purposes. Owners of individual and club amateur radio equipment, transmitters and transmitter-receivers, and persons possessing radio telephones are obliged to return their licenses in category 1, 2, 4 and 5, without additional summons and at their own expense, to points indicated by voivodship telecommunications offices and, in the case of Warsaw and Katowice, through the management of the posts and telecommunications district, within 48 hours from the proclamation of martial law. Persons possessing individual amateur radio transmitters or transmitter-receivers; amateur clubs possessing club amateur radio installations, transmitters or transmitter-receivers; persons possessing all types of radio telephones are obliged to take these installations without previous summons, at their own expense and risk, to deposits at points indicated by Voivodship telecommunications offices, and, in the case of Katowice and Warsaw, through the management of the posts and telecommunications district, within 48 hours from the proclamation of martial law.

OFFICER ON ILLEGAL DOCUMENTS, APARTMENT SEARCHES

LD152342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Unnamed reporter interview with unidentified Mokotow district Citizens's Militia lieutenant recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] The district headquarters of the Mokotow district Citizens' Militia has uncovered illegal publications in private apartments. Lieutenant, you have just finished searching the apartments. What have you found?

[Lieutenant] Various illegal Solidarity publications, leaflets, posters and bulletins. We also found picture postcards slandering our system and various documents and leaflets written after the declaration of the martial law.

[Question] Thus this material was completely fresh.

[Answer] Yes, indeed. It was written 13 and 14 December.

[Question] Since the search of the apartments continues, you still have a lot of work.

[Answer] Yes, we have to work because there is a countless quantity of documents, 30-40 kg, more or less. We have also found a film in the apartment which still has to be viewed in order to establish what it contains.

[Question] What sanctions can the owners of the apartments expect?

[Answer] In accordance with the decree, if I remember correctly, up to 10 years in prison.

[Question] One can say that either people do not realize what martial law means or secondly, the activity is intentional.

[Answer] I would say that the activity is intentional, fully conscious.

WARNING ON INFRINGMENT OF MARTIAL LAW

LD152256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The state of martial law in the country amounts to specific principles of public life and specific duties for every citizen. The rigorious procedure of action has been dictated by emergency objectives of which the most important one is the salvation of the national existence. The principles concerned are binding on everybody without exception, because this, exclusively, will decide the destiny of well-ordered state as well as the tranquil existence of its citizens.

The overwhelming majority of the nation, aware of the seriousness of the present movement, have displayed understanding and a sense of responsibility. They have maintained peace and a civic attitude, submitting to the current injunctions, bans and restrictions. This has been determined by the realization of what had to happen, the awareness that anarchy and the breakdown of national economy cannot last for ever if our country and our nation situated in the center of Europe do not wish to annihilate themselves.

However, people exist who seem not to believe the decisiveness and the consistency of the executors of the new emergency order and who seek to behave in a way which cannot be tolerated under any circumstances any longer. Ignorance cannot be any excuse in this respect. The regulations are clear and concise, although severe. Everybody knows what the consequences of the infringement of order are and, therefore, he can in no way count on indulgence because what is at stake are matters of vital importance to the state and to the nation.

MARTIAL LAW RESOLUTION OUSTS FACTORY DIRECTOR

LD151830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] For incompetent carrying out of tasks emerging from the provisions of the Council of State resolution of 12 December on the introduction of the state of martial law, the minister of mining and engineering industry recalled Eng (Zenon Iokolski) from the post of director of the "Bumar-Warynski" excavator and hydraulics plant. At the same time, the minister of mining and engineering industry entrusted this post to Boguslaw Grzezkowaik.

MAYOR SUSPENDS RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS' ACTIVITY

LD151944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] A communique on suspending the activity of association has been issued.

By the decision of the mayor of the capital city of Warsaw, the activity of the Pax Association, the Christian Social Association and the Polish Catholic-Social Union has been suspended. This means that they are obliged to cease all statutory organizational, press and publication activities.

The economic activity of the Pax Association, carried on by amalgamated economic groups, has been transferred to the control of a commissar. In the sphere of extra-economic activities of the Pax Association, the mayor of the capital city of Warsaw will implement the above decision. In the sphere of economic activities the decision will be implemented by the minister of domestic trade and services, in conjunction with the minister of finance.

EDUCATION CONFERENCE DISSOLVED 15 DECEMBER

LD152054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] By a decision of the Military Council of National Salvation, striving toward normalization of the situation in the country, including in higher education, as of 15 December the conference of rectors is dissolved. This conference claims to (?take over) some prerogatives of the state. The Council expresses the conviction that as the situation in the country stabilizes, the interests of higher education establishments will be properly safeguarded by institutions envisaged in the new act on higher education.

SCIENCE, EDUCATION MINISTER SUBMITS RESIGNATION

LD151934 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has received and accepted the resignation of Prof Jerzy Nawrocki from the post of minister of science, higher education and technology.

MAZOWSZE SOLIDARITY 'INSTRUCTIONS' CRITICIZED

LD152040 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The TV news editorial office has been given access to some documents sequestered in the premises of the executive of the Mazowsze region Solidarity. They unmask the true interests and activities of the leaders of that organization.

By name, the statute and also by the members' expectations it emerges that Solidarity was a trade union. Millions of Solidarity members as well as many other people imagined that Solidarity was occupied with typically union matters, trying to resolve the everyday problems of the working man and trying to assist them in difficult crisis conditions. For a growing number of people, it became clear that the second part of the name NSZZ that is trade union was just a facade, screening the preparations of extremists and the leadership of the organization for a counterrevolutionary coup, for the destruction of the party and for overthrowing the people's power.

When we too, referred in TV news to the fact that the union's fig leaf was concealing something quite different, we were accused of lies. Some thought, and even said so in various publications, that the extremely hostile, anti-party and anti-state speeches at the first NSZZ Solidarity congress, the resolutions of the Radom extended Presidium of that organization, and finally the escalation of charges against the authorities and the constitutional system at the last meeting of the Solidarity National Commission [KK] were just words, that they did not mean much.

It was said: Young people, politically inexperienced, are speaking. The practice will be different. Practice will be amended by life. In reality the Solidarity KK put itself above the Constitution and the law and was set on a bloody confrontation.

An antisocialist euphoria and hysteria was needed for this, whipped up by seasoned political activists. Words, creating a suitable psychological and political climate, were accompanied by preparations for a fratricidal civil war; concrete, practical preparations, planned in cold blood.

Here are authentic excerpts from the manuscript of proposals by Mr Pawel Arnold Fijalkowski from Warsaw living at No 1 Dwudziestolatkow Street, Apartment 36, sent to Mazowsze region. We quote: Solidarity rules in the country's workplaces; at the universities and in the schools a considerable position is held by allied organizations. But in housing subdivisions in the streets of the towns, in individual homes there is a political void. The organizing of the people living in housing subdivisions is becoming an urgent necessity. A revolutionary committee in the home, in the housing subdivision, in the streets, possibly in the schools or at the university, is a coordinating centre for social resistance and self-help in conditions of a state of emergency. It will fulfill an role analogous to a Solidarity works commission or to another union cell at the workplace. In a situation where the regime begins a terrorist campaign against Solidarity,linked with an attempt to gain control of factories, towns and transportation routes, the revolutionary committee will take charge in its housing subdivision. One of its most important tasks is to organize all kinds of subversion against the police-military forces operating in the district.

So Solidarity would have liked our houses and subdivisions to be the field of confrontation. Everything was to have begun very innocently. At the beginning those living in housing subdivisions, taking part in the meetings, were not to be aware of their final goal. Here is the sequence of work proposed by Mr Fijalkowski: Several days before the deadlines, our man arrives in the housing subdivision with a written authorization from the region and reserves a hall. On the chosen day, a dozen-or-so-strong initiative group arrives on the spot. Just before the meeting, this group sets up microphones and loudspeakers and decorates the hall with Solidarity posters.

An agitator begins the meeting by drawing attention to the difficulties of everyday life in the period of the deepening crisis. One should also recall the gradual disintegration of the public administration, which creates the necessity of replacing the dying structures with self-governing citizens' organs. The creation of overt and covert structures by the revolutionary committees should be commenced immediately and so on... there are several pages of this sort of proposal.

It is possible to say that, after all, this is only a manuscript of proposals; that perhaps they were simply found in the wastepaper basket. But the point is, from such ostensibly naive sounding proposals, suddenly an official document is born. Its title: Instruction From the Mazowsze Region Board, Formulating the Principles of Procedures in the Event of the Declaration of a State of Emergency: Principles of Action Worked out by Pawel Fijalkowski from the Regional Board.

We read in the first point: As soon as the state of emergency, martial law, is declared, strike committees and revolutionary committees will be set up. The Polish Government and the party leadership becomes a criminal and anti-national terrorist center.

Employees of the administration should leave their workplaces, destroying them. As soon as the state of martial law is declared, the authorities in the territory of the Polish People's Republic are constituted by the Solidarity KK, its Presidium, or chairman.

Locally the power will be assumed by regional detachments of Solidarity. Next the plan envisaged by regional detachments of Solidarity. Next the plan envisaged arson and the digging up of streets, supported by propaganda by means of loudspeakers and banners.

Further on, already we find observations which are simply cynical. A member of the clergy should cooperate with every group. In the field of action, there should be a relaxation room and chapel.

It is necessary to influence -- through the revolutionary committee -- the community in the subdivisions and the streets, lest a political vacuum be created for there exists a threat that people will behave passively.

The next instruction specifies that the goal of civil struggle should be the disintegration and demoralization of the apparatus of power by applying coercion and blackmail, developing bribery, passive resistance, kidnappings and finally sabotage.

The principles of struggle, that is active deeds with gun in hand, are based on the experience of the Irish Republican Army.

The facts quoted by us constitute a mere fragment of that which was been cooked up for the community. In the midst of beautiful promises, a dreadful present was being prepared for us: namely, a constant settling of accounts which people who were bold enough to resist the Solidarity leaders and -- difficult to foresee accurately -- a mass of misfortunes which would have befallen without fail the weary disoriented community.

The introduction of martial law in Poland has prevented the implementation of the scenarios which began with anarchy and ended with blood. It has prevented the internationalization of the Polish crisis, with unimaginable consequences for our nation, the state and speaking simply, for everyone of us.

We shall be returning to the materials confiscated in the Mazowsze region building in our bulletins.

LOT FLIGHTS WILL NOT RESUME 16 DECEMBER

LD151520 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The Ministry of Transportation has announced that the Polish airlines, LOT, will not resume flights on foreign and domestic routes on 16 December. LOT asks all domestic agents who concluded agreements for charter flights from 13 to 31 December to contact the LOT management in Warsaw urgently, or the nearest domestic branch of the Polish airlines, LOT.

GAS SUPPLY RESTRICTION ANNOUNCED 15 DEC

LD152042 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The Ministry of Mining and Power Industry reports that as from 2030 today and until further notice the national gas distribution board is introducing a power load factor of four for limited industrial consumers of coking gas.

TRAVEL, GASOLINE SUPPLY REGULATIONS EXPLAINED

LD161054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] A few explanations regarding everyday matters now: Persons leaving on an official trip on the basis of an official trip pass have the right to change the place of their residence, no additional permits are required. Deputies, councillors of people's councils, members of supreme and voivodship PZPR authorities, those of the ZSL and SD, members of the Council of Ministers, under secretaries of state, inspectors of the Supreme Chamber of Control, heads and deputy heads of central offices, voivodas and deputy voivodas, judges, prosecutors, can do so on the basis of their official identity cards.

Agricultural producers, like all private customers, will not be supplied with gasoline. However, farmers who deliver food to towns using their own transport can fill up with gasoline, since voivodas have been instructed to issue permits allowing them to do so.

The work of the state insurance office [PZU] is unchanged. Payments of benefits are carried out in accordance with conditions of agreements concluded between the PZU and citizens or institutions.

BORDER CROSSING BY WORKERS, TRAINEES REGULATED

LD152210 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2110 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, in agreement with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, informs that Polish citizens employed in the Czechoslovak and GDR border zones and also inside Czechoslovakia and the GDR on the basis of international bilateral agreements, are entitled to cross the border with the necessary documents and after presenting certificates issued by the appropriate employment departments at voivodship level.

Polish citizens employed abroad on individual or group contracts are entitled on existing principles to cross the border of the People's Republic of Poland. Foreigners employed or undergoing training or vocational study in Poland are assured of continued work, training or vocational study in accordance with existing principles. However, if they wish to terminate their employment, training or vocational study and return to their mother countries, foreigners should submit the appropriate declarations.

The above matters are regulated by order of the minister of labor, wages and social affairs and by the minister of internal affairs dated 15 December, 1981.

IMPROVEMENT IN RATIONING SYSTEM REPORTED

LD152312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The improvement in the rationing system has been influenced also by reducing the sales of rationed goods outside the rationing system. Commerce workers are treating their difficult duties with great responsibility. Transportation of domestic trade is operating efficiently. It has been militarized. It has been and has received aid in fuel supplies. The system of supply for the population is being operated centrally by the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services. Also special teams have been set up which include representatives of producers. They are to ensure the proper and efficient structure of deliveries.

NO CHANGES IN RATIONING PLANNED BEFORE 1982

LD161138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services says that up to the end of December no changes in the principles of rationing will occur. The same norms as before will be in force, and there will continue to be great difficultires in the supply of eggs, poultry and fish.

Decisions regarding the restoration of the sale of alcohol in particular voivodships will be made by voivodas, taking into account the current situation in individual regions.

Efforts are being made for it to be possible, on the pattern of past years, to arrange for there to be Christmas trees for children. With this end in view, packets with sweets and toys are being prepared. In order to facilitate purchases, sales will be organized in work enterprises and institutions.

Supply coupons for January next year are to be distributed from 19 December.

PROCUREMENT OF LIVESTOCK, FOOD PRODUCTS REPORTED

LD151948 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] PAP reports that procurement points, including those of parish cooperative peasant self-help, and food industry processing, are currently receiving livestock, cereals, sugar beet, hops, tobacco, potatoes, and milk from producers.

Over the entire country about 60 percent of the required slaughter animals have been purchased. The planned deliveries for yesterday varied between 80-33 percent. The procurement of livestock in individual regions varied: in Biala Podlaska voivodship yesterday, farmers delivered many times more hogs and cattle than in preceding days.

So far, 1.7 million tons of cereals have been purchased; this is much less than the country needs. Therefore, there is a need to activate cereal procurement. The procurement of potatoes continues. So far, 820,000 tons have been delivered by farmers for winter supplies to towns. The procurement of potatoes will continue throughout the winter.

However, in order to improve the food market, particularly in towns, the activization of procurement of all farm produce is necessary, particularly that of meat and cereals. In view of the above, even in December the entire agricultural service together with representatives of the good and dairy industry, on the initiative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy, are conducting talks with farmers urging them to fully implement contractual agreements for the delivery of farm produce.

SOME IMPROVEMENTS IN FOOD SUPPLY REPORTED

LD152228 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Despite the exceptional situation the supplies of primary foodstuffs have not deteriorated. In certain spheres one can even notice a certain improvement. Milk is being supplied to the market at a level is about 2 percent higher than on the same days last week. In addition it is reaching the shops in the morning hours with considerably less delay. The production capacities of bakeries are being used to the full. Flour reserve are guaranteeing that continuity in the production of bread is maintained. [words indistinct] by about 20 percent. As [words indistinct] of services has informed, the principle of selling one loaf per buyer will be introduced on 16 December, that is from tomorrow.

There has been a marked improvement also in the supplies of rationed articles. There are still some small difficulties regarding the purchasing of flour. However, flour reserves are sufficient and fully cover ration coupon allocations.

One can also see an increase in discipline as regards producers. The phenomenon of retaining certain surpluses of goods in certain voivodships has also been eliminated. This has meant a more uniform and more portional supplies per capita to the individual regions.

COMMISSION ON NONINTERFERENCE WITH FOREIGN GIFTS

LD151922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] At the meeting of the National Commission for the Coordination of Foreign Social Supplies, which met under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski, the principle of noninterference in ways of sharing foreign gifts was confirmed. It applies to all organizations which receive foreign gifts.

Decisions are still in force concerning the cost of domestic and international transportation by Polish carriers which will be met by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Transports belonging to foreign carriers can cross the Polish borders and go to their destinations.

The commission presidium wishes to assure all foreign donors that the aid sent by them will be sent to the addresses as indicated. The minister of health and social welfare has instructed voivodship doctors to help in the storing and transportation of foreign gifts received by the branches of charitable commissions of the Polish episcopate which, besides the ministry, receives the greatest part of foreign aid.

VARIOUS COMMENTARIES ASSESS CURRENT SITUATION

TASS Commentary

LD161110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] TASS, in a commentary referring to the statements of those Western politicians who express dissatisfaction over the latest turn of events in Poland, states: It came as no surprise how these people would react to the further development of events in Poland. The counterrevolutionaries, who initially placed their stake on a gradual transformation of Poland from a socialist state into a capitalist one, have in recent days ceased to hide their policy of unleashing civil war, of gaining their antipeople [antyludowe] aims at the cost of bloodshed. The appointment of the Military Council of National Salvation and the introduction of martial law throughout the whole country averted the catastrophe. All this causes irritation among the reactionaries in the West, who are not halting attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states, TASS declares.

World Reaction to Martial Law

LD151742 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1630 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Those who deluded themselves that the introduction of a state of martial law in Poland would bring about a political earthquake all over the globe have been disappointed. A light has appeared at the end of the Polish tunnel and the world public opinion has reacted to it, on the whole, in a calm and moderate manner. A state of martial law in a country which occupies such an important position in the collective security system in Europe and in the world cannot be a matter of indifference to any responsible government. Therefore, reactions of the world public opinion to the situation in our country have been abundant and varied.

It is not surprising either, that many mass information centers, especially those which are unambiguously diversionist and which support the disintegration of the Polish socialist statehood, received without enthusiasm the fact that a dam has been built to stem the ever more apparent counterrevolution in our country.

On the whole, however, Western statesmen and influential propaganda centers have adopted at least a restrained attitude toward the events in Poland. As is well known, President Reagan did not interrupt his weekend. After his return to Washington he reaffirmed the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. Chancellor of the FRG Schmidt stated that in the Polish situation one should have expected for some time now some determined decisions. Western financial circles which for obvious reasons are interested in seeing the normalization of the situation in Poland and the development of the Polish national economy have also reacted calmly and, one might say, with a form of relief. They are also interested in the credibility of the Polish debtors Processes which decompose the live tissues of our country represent for them, in the long run, dubious value from the realistic, commercial point of view.

The words of General Jaruzelski, to the effect that the 36-million-strong country in the heart of Europe cannot remain indefinitely in the humiliating position of a suppliant, have been received in the world with the greatest attention and sobriety. In the countries of the socialist community -- as reflected in yesterday's statement by TASS -- the decisive confirmation of Poland's position as an important link in the Warsaw Treaty, the confirmation that the Polish-Soviet alliance is and will remain the cornerstone of the Polish state interests and the guarantee of the integrity of Polish borders were welcomed with great satisfaction.

Thus with the decisive action of our People's Army, thanks to the Military Council for National Salvation, we are beginning, slowly but consistently, to regain our credibility and the position we deserve in the international arena.

December 1970 Events Recalled

LD161202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI returns to the anniversary of the December events in an article entitled "Never Again." December of 1970 belongs to the dates which were engraved in the memory of the Polish working class with the particular morbidity. A year ago, through the effort of the whole community, close to the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk a monument was erected to the memory of the tragedty of 11 years ago. We believed then that this would be a monument of national reconciliation and a symbol of solidarity of all the Poles united in joint action for the socialist fatherland.

Let this tragic monument remind us that one must not allow a new bloodshed of fraternal blood to take place. It must never happen again, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes in conclusion.

Martial Law 'Necessary Evil'

LD152210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Adam Witold Wyscocki commentary]

[Text] We have a state of martial law which has been delared against anarchy, adventurism and a mounting wave of commonplace criminal offenses, against chaos, soullessness, abuse and every other form of evil, both in the national economy as a whole and in the every-day life of millions of our citizens, citizens who are now weary and brought almost to the brink by the increasingly aggrevating manifestations of the growing crisis.

Ladies and gentlemen, I believe that I am not alone in thinking that it is now, precisely at this moment, that the time has come for solidarity, a solidarity without inverted commas, a solidarity interpreted not in terms of slogans and rallies, not the solidarity expressed mainly with the aid of armbands or badges, but for real solidarity, human and interhuman, such as has always existed in our country at particularly difficult times and has always been able to unite people with otherwise different opinions and outlooks. At such really tough times quarrels and disputes are and should be set aside. Resentments and vendettas become unimportant. We still have plenty of these in Poland, but when our common house is collapsing, it is no time for settling old accounts.

In his speech to the nation on Sunday Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski said clearly and distinctly that the Polish Army, which is assuming responsibility for the country's destiny on the grounds of the decree on the state of martial law, harbors no intentions of seeking revenge. This is not desired either by any organ of the authorities, although the latter have recently been so very much slighted and humiliated through the inspiration of political gamblers. The authorities realize that they did not always succeed in rising to meet the enormous responsibilities and public expectations, that they committed many mistakes, and that not all their representatives fully measured up to the functions and duties which they performed.

As General Jaruzelski said, conclusions are being drawn from all this. Just as conclusions are being drawn from the fact that after consigning to oblivion all acts against the authorities, all acts which blocked the persistent and desperate efforts by the authorities to extricate the country from the economic, social and political crisis without restoring to the use of brute force, these authorities have already crossed the rubicon of patience, the rubicon of compromise and concessions. There was simply no more ground left to concede. In order to preserve the country from the worst extreme eventuality with the help of our own resources, it was possible to do only what has been done: to introduce the state of martial law in Poland.

The Polish Army has assumed direct control of all the strategic and sensitive points of our state existence. And, although it may sould like a paradox, it is nevertheless true that this has been done not against but in defense of democracy, democracy whose enemy is anarchy, a democracy directly threatened by the adventurist action of irresponsible radicals. Warnings about the consequences of such action were issued for a long time and on several occasions by the highest moral authorities, and also by Western statemen well disposed toward Poland, not to mention our closest allies who were sincerely and greatly alarmed by the increasingly dramatic development of events in Poland.

Because of the Polish Army, the process of the progressive decline of the state and its prestige has been halted -- not only within our own society but in Europe and in the world as a whole. How long can Poland continue to be the sick man of Europe? How long can we continue in the role of suppliant, vegetating from day to day, thanks to foreign credits, and all this in a situation in which we have all the necessary resources and every objective opportunity to feed ourselves and to produce enough for our own needs and for export?

The crisis in its present altogether disastrous stage was caused not only by the former party-government team which the Military Council of National Salvation has ordered to be interned, but also by all those who since the summer of 1980 did not want or were merely unable to get down to normal honest work, although it was work and nothing but work that offered the opportunity for overcoming the current difficulties. It was necessary to intern those who in recent months placed their own ambitions above the raison d'etat and national intersts.

Ladies and gentlemen, in the summer of 1980 when the wave of just and well-founded demands caused by the errors of the previous policy brought forward the word Solidarity, it met with the decisive support of Polish society. The nation linked vast hopes with Solidarity, it saw in it its genuinely own trade union of workers and peasants, which would defend the rights of the working people, stand up for their interests and care for democracy and justice. Millions of people, especially young people, believed in it. This belief must be respected and must be taken into account. Account must be taken of the noble and frequently deeply patriotic movtives which accompanied it. We must understand the justified and increasing bitterness and disappointment when it proved that not all these values, but the desire to assume power and to change the system, despite the frequent and solemn declarations of loyalty with regard to that system, were really of importance.

Ladies and gentlemen, I will return to what I said at the beginning: Solidarity, not as a slogan, but as a profound meaning of social action of all Polish men and women to whom the country's destiny is dear, for the good of our country, our only and common motherland. Let us set aside all the political contexts which have caused the country enough damage, and let us show each other solidarity not in words and appeals but in deeds and social attitudes. Let us endeavor whenever possible to make everyday life easier for each other through mutual good will and assistance. Let us hasten to the assistance primarily of those who need it most: the weak, the old, the lonely and the disabled. Young people, especially those who are more mature and who are not attending school or university at present, should show a patriotic attitude by helping the old and the disabled. Here is a fine sphere of action for the Polish Red Cross, for the Scouts and for all those of good will to whom the fate of their fellow man is not a matter of indifference. Let our young people, who are so dedicated and kind, help to clear the snow and the roads blocked by snowdrifts. Let us cease being increasingly indifferent, soulless and unkind toward each other, because this leads nowhere.

The state of martial law is an evil, a necessary evil, which should end as soon as possible. And it can end only when life returns to normal. Soldiers can only help us in this, but they cannot replace us in everything. And yet they also would like to return to normal service, to the barracks; they are also waiting for a peaceful pass -- home.

Commentary on Bread Shortage

LD151700 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1520 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Let us not expect too much from store assistants, since those who run stores in the capital, as well as bakery managers, so far have been unable to arrange for useful information to be passed concerning the supplies of bakery products. Anyway, information is not the most important point here, even though those who stand in the lines regard it as important, too. The point is: Why has it really happened that bread is in short supply? There are no convincing answers to this. There are, however, reasons to say that a state of total inertia prevails both in Warsaw bakeries and in Warsaw stores, as has repeatedly happened in the past.

It must be recalled that without good work people cannot expect to be allowed to stay at their posts, which some occupy for no good reason. On Sunday, as we all know, martial law was proclaimed. This not only means people must subordinate themselves fully to stricter instructions and bans, it also means mobilization for fulfilling one's duties, especially those which determine the satisfaction of people's essential needs.

Meanwhile, in Warsaw on Monday, as far as most working people are concerned, the purchase of bread remained pie in the sky. True, Monday's deliveries of bread in the capital amounted to 20 tons more than usual. However, taking into consideration the Friday and Saturday chaos in trade and the consequent exhaustion of all stocks of bread kept at home, it is difficult to regard the additional amount of bread as sufficient, especially since some people reacted to the martial law declaration by increasing their bread purchases. Is this any surprise? No. Can one condemn this? No. Apart from those who are more thrifty than others and who are already drying breat out on the radiators, most Varsovians know the trade network in the capital well enough not to trust it. They have good reason. Information from 1500 hours today confirms the lack of bread in most stores. Store assistants complain that customers are buying to stock up -- 10, 15 loaves of bread while customers complain that store assistants are not concerned about their fundamental interests.

We do not wish to be arbiters in these quarrels. However, we ask Warsaw's inhabitants: When you buy bread for yourself, but only as much as you really need. We also ask store assistants to help us clients as best they can in this essential and modest shopping.

Call for Trust in Army

LD160808 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Various voices can be heard since the announcement of martial law. Some people hold the view that the authorities have at last displayed decisiveness and are bringing about order. Others feel offended, even humiliated, because civil liberties have been restricted. Still others are seriously worried, since no one knows what turn the situation will take.

The development of events, however, depends on all of us, on the entire community. We were all tired of and horrified by the escalation of tension. Anarchy reigned supreme. There was lack of discipline, of respect for the law. There were cases of robbery even in broad daylight. How long were we to go on living in souch conditions?

In that situation there was no other solution than to put a stop to the tendencies for self-annihilation. It was not, however, a military coup d'etat. The army, an army of the nation has to defend it.

Let's trust our army. Let's comply with all instructions. Let's increase discipline and raise work productivity. Our country will return to normal life sooner then.

Active in November and in the first 10 days of December, local operational groups won admiration for their sympathetic attitude toward people's worries, for settling many issues in a thorough and concrete manner, for their constructive approach to all problems that they encountered in their work. Today those soldiers want to protect the nation from suffering and tragedy, to restore a feeling of safety, of justice and of dignity to every man. The community's support is needed for this. Let's trust our army. Let's not believe people who are exhorting to excess, who try to set us at odds with one another. Let's explain to the hot-heads what martial law means and why it has been introduced. Let's try to assuage all disputes. Peaceful work and understanding of the temporary restrictions of civil liberties will make normalization and stabilization possible sooner. Let's remember the words of Primate Jozef Glemp, who asked with such fervor for calm and prudence. He asked that not one more drop of Polish blood be spilt.

When the state of threat passes, our Polish Army will stand in the first rank of people extricating the country from the crisis. Apart from performing its defense functions, it will work for the homeland selflessly as always, constructing bridges and roads and helping workers in factories and farmers in fields. Let's us make our own contribution for this to come about as soon as possible.

Internal Situation Summarized

LD161220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is noon, 16 December, on another day of martial law. Yesterday's new events broaden our scope of thought and reflection today. Yesterday we learned that certain directors, voivodas and ministers were recalled from their posts and the activity of certain organizations was suspended. The public was also informed of a list of interned persons who were responsible for bringing the country to catastrophe, people who exploited their posts against the goals of society for their own ambition and gain, and also of those are striving to undermine our social order today by inciting new strikes and demonstrations. One can infer from this that the uniformed men who have accepted responsibility for law and order in Poland, for the efficient functioning of the state and economic administration, are carrying out their duties conscientiously and with total consistency.

We also learned of the initiation of proceedings by the Prosecutor's Office against people attempting to disturb public calm who did not comply with the injunctions that stem from the state of martial law. This news gives rise to concern. The fact that there are people who decide in such a situation to attempt to organize demonstrations and strikes in production enterprises, drawing the work forces into this activity, is alarming.

Most citizens hear this news with the deepest alarm and concern. After all, this is not the way to achieve social peace, nor the way to normalize social and economic life, to find the way out of a crisis to which it had already seemed there was no solution. One consequence of the proclamation of martial law was that yesterday the forces of order entered several work enterprises in which part of the work force attempt to organize a strike under the direction of outsiders who were on the premises of the enterprises. That was the most shattering news of yesterday, but let us recall the Latin maxim: "Dura lex, sed lex" -- it's a hard law but it's the law.

In this context, our reflections today on the subject of the current situation in the country -- although order and harmony generally prevail -- are not without unease over the further development of the situation, for in certain enterprises people who mostly have come from outside and who have not relinquished their personal ambitions and goals still continue to incite the work forces to irresponsible acts, to violate the tough martial law which today enjoins that we maintain calm above all else and which enjoins us more than anything to save society and the country from the ultimate catastrophe. Most citizens have accepted these fundamental laws and injunctions with understanding.

The overwhelming majority of citizens have set about work, want to work in peace and want to be able, as soon as possible, to know that we are entering the road of at least relative political and economic stabilization. They want -- after all, Christmas is on the way -- to see calm and agreement in our homes, even when the table is laid as meagerly as it is this year.

We tried to find out how things were this morning in several voivodships. Leaving one's fears aside for the moment, how did trade, transport, municipal and communal services and the health service function? In general, the replies were positive. People in Gdansk stated that their transport is running well and even a little better and more punctually than on the previous days. On the coast and in Upper Silesia the supply of basic foodstuffs to shops was as usual -- that is, modest but adequate for the basic shopping to be done. Public service worked as it could, mainly struggling with the difficulties that stem from a lack of communications. From Lublin Voivodship, or rather from several parishes of Lublin Voivodship, indications reached us of an improvement in the procurement results. There is not enough yet to be able to promise better supplies, but we think it testifies to the possibility of an improvement in the situation in the coming weeks.

It must also be remembered that farmers must be helped with supplies of as many means of production as possible, chiefly coal. Even if the food stocks accumulated so far in farms are put into circulation there will not be any further supplies without the means of production. We would like to believe that, at this decisive time for the country, civic good sense will bring better news in the next few days.

PZPR URGED NOT TO 'BURY' SOCIALIST RENEWAL

LD151932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] On 15 December 1948 the Polish Workers Party and the Polish Socialist Party merged at the unification congress in Warsaw. The PZPR was set up, assuming the heritage of the whole Polish revolutionary movement, whose centenary we will commenmorate next year.

Today we are experiencing an extremely difficult period in the history of the party and the whole nation. It is not the time for celebrating anniversaries. However, that date in the historical calendar deserves to be highlighted, in view of the reflections which spring to mind during the period of the salvation of socialist achievements.

In the perspective of the 33 years which have transformed the face of the country, we see that the national effort made under the party's leadership has frequently not been properly exploited. Bearing in mind the recent decade, we have become more aware of the fact that there could have been more achievements and fewer defeats if conclusions had been drawn from setbacks in time and consistently. This is why we must strive all the more vigorously and selflessly to extricate ourselves from the present socioeconomic and political crisis, so as not to bury the socialist renewal which has been embarked upon, while also protecting the state existence of our fatherland with its inviolable borders.

That is why it was necessary to resort to extraordinary measures.

AGRICULTURAL BONUSES, PRICE INCREASES SET

RCP Meeting 15 Dec

AU151850 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee. In order to fulfill the goals established by the 12th party congress and the tasks devolving from implementation of the new agrarian revolution in our country, the Political Executive Committee examined and established a number of measures on stimulating socialist agricultural units and other producers to increase the production per hectare and deliveries to the state stocks, by granting bonuses above basic prices for deliveries of vegetable products to the state stocks of fodder and seeds. The bonuses will be granted as of 1982 per ton of delivered vegetable products, and will be differentiated in accordance with the quantity of products delivered per hectare.

The Political Executive Committee stressed that the adopted measures fully cover expenditures, eliminate discrepancies between production and delivery costs, and also ensure an increase in profitability as well as substantially larger incomes, thus being an important incentive for all people working in agriculture. In this respect, the Political Executive Committee adopted a decision, which will be published.

The Political Executive Committee discussed and endorsed a report on establishing maximum technological limits. It stressed that, in spite of the fact that efforts were made to continuously reduce technological losses concerning industrial products, the situation in this field remains unsatisfactory, with big gaps between enterprises and even economic branches. Proceeding from this situation, the Political Executive Committee established maximum limit levels for technological losses concerning products; these limits take into account the variety structure of the production, the need to introduce new technologies and to assimilate product varieties of high technological performance, the requirements of domestic and foreign customers and the stage of attaining the envisaged parameters for new installations.

By implementing these measures, the volume of technological losses will decrease in 1982 by about 9 percent, compared with the losses recorded in previous years. In order to attain this goal, the Political Executive Committee asked the ministries, industrial centrals and enterprises to examine -- together with research, design and technological engineering institutes -- the technological processes used for each product or half-finished product where losses are recorded, and to adopt additional measures to improve and modernize technologies or the phases of the production process, by taking into consideration the current level of world technology.

The Political Executive Committee also examined a report on price changes in 1982. It stressed that the process of bringing up to date and improving production prices in industry, and increasing contract and purchase prices in agriculture -- a process determined by the increase in the price of energy and raw materials -- requires improving the retail price of a number of products. The new measures aim at ensuring a better correlation among prime costs, production prices, retail prices and the increase in the people's remuneration and incomes. The new production and delivery costs for products, varieties and type-dimensions [tipodimensiumi] will come into effect as of 1 January 1982, by observing the established profitability levels.

The Political Executive Committee stressed that ensuring an appropriate balance of prices is a decisive factor for the smooth unfolding of economic activity and for maintaining a normal relationship among cost prices, production prices and retail prices, and is a law-determined and objective requirement for properly running economic activity and successfully building socialism.

On the basis of decisions adopted as far as the end of 1980, and of the new measures to increase production prices in industry and the purchase prices of agricultural products, as well as in accordance with decisions adopted by the recent RCP Central Committee plenum and with provisions of the 1982 plans, the retail prices of a number of products will be increased. In fixing these new retail prices, the need for better correlation between costs and prices, and for close correlation between these prices and the increase in remuneration and incomes, will be taken into account so that one can ensure, during the entire 1981-1985 5-year plan, the increase in the people's real incomes as established by the 12th party congress.

The Political Executive Committee adopted new measures to improve the mechanization of agriculture. These measures aim at ensuring all conditions to carry out agricultural operations during optimal periods, by observing all technological norms, better utilizing the tractor and agricultural machinery fleet and reducing production costs. It established that mechanization sections and formations existing in state and cooperative agricultural units should operate under double subordination. The working personnel in mechanization sections and formations existing in state agricultural units will be integrated in the activity of the respective units, and will be employed and paid by them. The working personnel in mechanization sections and formations existing in cooperative farms will be integrated in the activity of the argicultural production cooperatives as cooperative members, and will be paid by agricultural mechanization stations, thus maintaining their status as working personnel with all inherent rights.

In the noncooperative areas, the Political Executive Committee decided to organize agricultural mechanization stations which should carry out operations specific to the respective fields, thus coming to the aid of producers and helping increase agricultural production. It also established the tasks devolving on agricultural mechanization stations and agricultural operations on time, in accordance with technological norms, commendably maintaining and repairing tractors and other agricultural machines, and entirely fulfilling the agricultural production plan.

The Political Executive Committee also examined and adopted a decision on organizing new year's eve and new year's tree celebrations. These traditional winter holidays will take place this year under the sign of important successes attained by our people, under the leadership of the party and its secretary general, in building the comprehensively developed socialist society; under the sign of the full commitment of the working people in towns and villages, regardless of nationality, to conclude the first year of the current 5-year plan with ever better results, to create all conditions for commendably fulfilling the 1982 plan and to unswervingly implement the 12th RCP Congress decisions; as well as under the sign of our entire nation's firm determination to contribute to the triumph of the cause of peace, detente, security, disarament, understanding and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The Political Executive Committee established that party bodies and organizations, trade union committees, working people's councils, Union of Communist Youth and Pioneer organizations, women's commissions and the Socialist Democracy and Unity organizations should take measures to organize, at the end of this year and the beginning of the new one, various political-educational and cultural-artistic events including literary, musical and choreographic programs which should reflect the qualitative changes that have occured in our socioeconomic activity and clearly depict the new dignified and happly life of our people.

For the new year's tree celebrations, the Political Executive Committee decided to allocate the sum of 61,983,840 lei from the state funds. In addition to that, mass and civic organizations will supplement funds attained from cultural-educational events and other budgetary provisions. Thus, the total sum used this year for organizing the new year's tree will amount to 187,088,120 lei. The Political Executive Committee also made recommendations concerning the proper organization of winter holidays for pupils and students.

The Political Executive Committee also resolved certain current issues of party-state activity.

Agricultural Bonuses Adopted

AU151930 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee today adopted the following decision on new measures to stimulate agricultural producers delivering grain, industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables, fruits and grapes to the state stocks of fodder and seeds.

In accordance with the goals of the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and proceeding from provisions of the uniform national plan for agricultural development in 1982, and the program on regional self-management and self-supply for ensuring agricultural products, both animal and vegetable, to the people -- plans and programs drafted at the initiative and under the direct leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and endorsed by the recent session of the Grand National Assembly -- the Political Executive Committee establishes a number of measures to stimulate the socialist agricultural units and private households to increase the production per hectare and thus the deliveries to the state stocks.

The Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee proceeds from the basic principle of our national economy concerning the correlation and readjustment of prices in accordance with changes occurring in the production process, material and labor costs and world prices, and with the increase in the people's incomes and the overall increase in the people's living standard.

Within the framework of the 1981 nationwide economic action to correlate and adjust prices in all fields of material production, and to base them on economic principles, it is necessary to also adopt new measures concerning contracts with and purchases from agricultural producers. It has become necessary to introduce new measures to stimulate and interest the agricultural producers in increasing their production and deliveries to the state stocks, so as to attain the goals established by the party and state on substantially increasing vegetable and animal production, implementing the new agrarian revolution in Romania, ensuring proper supplies to the people and appropriately meeting other requirements of the national economy.

The established measures take into account the fact that a number of prices of materials and products required by agriculture -- fuel, energy, chemical fertilizers, machines and tractors -- as well as the remuneration of manpower have increased in recent years, while contract and delivery prices for agricultural vegetable products have generally remained the same, something which has an unfavorable impact upon the self-administration of agricultural units and upon incentives for other producers to maximally utilize our agricultural potential.

In order to eliminate discrepancies between production and delivery prices, to ensure the appropriate profitability of all agricultural products and to grant better incentives to all categories of agricultural producers, the Political Executive Committee establishes that, in addition to the basic price of agricultural products, production bonuses will be granted for produce contracted and delivered to the state. The new system of bonuses consists of money paid on top of production and contract prices. These sums of money will be differentiated per type of product and will be paid progressively, in accordance with the quantity of products per hectare delivered to the state. The bonuses to be granted to producers will represent average increases of 30 percent above the basic price; these bonuses, however, can reach even 60 percent for certain products.

In order to implement these principles and measures, the Political Executive Committee decides:

State and cooperative agricultural units and private farms will receive bonuses for agricultural produce delivered or contracted and delivered to the state stocks of fodder and seeds; the amount of these bonuses is envisaged in this decision and will be published in the press. Thus, state and cooperative agricultural units and private farms will additionally receive in the 1981-1982 agricultural year about 14 billion lei.

This amount fully covers production costs and ensures the profitability of all products, while also ensuring supplementary incomes of about 7 billion lei for producers.

In view of the fact that, in establishing average bonuses, one proceeded from the level of production envisaged in the 1982 plan, the state and cooperative agricultural units and all agricultural producers have all the conditions to attain supplementary incomes in accordance with the increase in production and in the deliveries to the state, this being the surest way to promote the economic development of agricultural units, to raise the living standard of the peasantry and all working people active in agriculture, and to increase the contribution of agriculture to the overall socioeconomic development of the country.

State and cooperative agricultural units and agricultural producers concluding delivery contracts for agricultural produce are obliged to fully cultivate the established fields and to continuously increase production so as to fully deliver the quantities envisioned in the contract. The units that take delivery of and process the products are obligated to give agricultural units the necessary assistance in attaining the envisioned production, beginning with planting the crops in the fields, ensuring seeds and fertilizers, properly carrying out all established operations on time and observing the established technological norms, up to the delivery and proper storage of contracted produce.

The bonuses will be fully paid after taking delivery of the produce, under conditions envisaged by law.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the people's councils and agricultural bodies are obligated to judiciously establish, at a regional level, the quantities of agricultural produce to be delivered to the state stocks. In this respect, it is necessary to judiciously correlate the tasks concerning production increases with the existing material base, thus ensuring conditions for all agricultural units and producers to obtain a continuous increase in their incomes in accordance with the production attained and delivered.

The joint state and cooperative agro-industrial councils and the managements of agricultural units are dutybound to resolutely act to fulfill and overfulfill the established production plans, in order to deliver greater quantities to the state stocks and to continuously raise the incomes of peasantry and all working people in agriculture.

The Political Executive Committee establishes that the measures envisaged in the present decision should be examined by all party organizations in villages and be broadly discussed with the cooperative peasantry, all peasantry and all working people in agriculture.

The Political Executive Committee expresses the conviction that this decision will be received with satisfaction by all working people in agriculture, and will determine a great upsurge in the production activity of all fields and branches, all categories of agricultural units and all producers and, on this basis, will also determine an increase in the peasantry's incomes and all the people's living standard.

The Political Executive Committee assesses that the envisaged measures will have a positive impact upon implementing the program for regional self-management and self-supply, thus better meeting the people's consumption requirements, ensuring the development of the raw material base of industry and meeting other requirements of the national economy.

The Political Executive Committee is convinced that the implementation of the new measures to stimulate agricultural producers will place produce exchanges between villages and towns on a better basis and on economic principles, and will significantly contribute to strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and implementing the tasks set by the 12th party congress for the socioeconomic development of our fatherland and the successful construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

GOVERNMENT OBJECTION TO ISRAELI ANNEXATION NOTED

AU152023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 15 Dec 81

["AGERPRES Statement on the Decisions of the Israeli Parliament Regarding the Annexation of the Golan Heights" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Dec (AGERPRES) -- The Romanian news agency AGERPRES is authorized by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania to state the following:

Public opinion in Romania has learned with deep concern about the decision of the Israeli parliament (Knesset) to annex the Golan Heights, a territory belonging to the Syrian Arab Republic and occupied by the Israeli military forces after the 1967 war.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian public opinion consider this act of the Israeli authorities as illegal and void, as a flagrant violation of the principle of inadmissibility of annexation of territories occuped by force, of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent state. Likewise, this act runs counter to the resolutions of the UN Security Council also accepted by Israel which provide expressly for the obligativity of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967.

The recent decision of the Israeli parliament to annex the Golan Heights worsens the situation in the region, creates new obstacles to the global settlement of the Middle East conflict, heightens tension in that zone.

Life fully proves that the recourse to force and expansion, the violation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of other states are a permanent source of insecuity, complicate things even more bearing seriously on the respective peoples, on all the peoples of the world.

The interests of the peoples in the region, of international peace and security demand that Israel cease such actions as the annexation of the Golan Heights and free all the territories occuped in the 1967 war. Firm and consistent action is necessary for a political, negotiated settlement which should lead to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

It is in this spirit that Socialist Romania has actively and perseveringly militated for the peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict, for the establishment of quiet and stability in that so troubled part of the world. As President Nicolae Ceausescu has recently emphasized, we consider that efforts must be intensified towards the achievement of a global and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, on the settlement of the Palestinian people's question, the setting up of an independent Palestinian state included. Likewise, it is necessary that the integrity and sovereignty of all states in the area be guaranteed. In order that those objectives be achieved Romania has firmly declared for the setting up of a new framework for negotiations, for the organization of an international conference under the aegis and with the active participation of the UN, of the countries concerned, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Soviet Union and the USA, of other states which can make a positive contribution to the settlement of the conflict in that region. We consider that within such a framework all the complicated questions in the zone can be solved, that concerning Israel's withdrawal from the Golan Heights and from the other Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war included.

Starting from the interests of achieving a global settlement and of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, from the interests of the peoples in the region, of the Israeli people itself included, the Romanian Government, the Romanian public opinion consider that the Israeli parliament, the Israeli Government must renounce without delay and annul the illegal decision to annex the Golan Heights, being convinced that this would contribute to building confidence and providing a climate favourable to the process of peacefully solving the conflict in the area, to establishing stability and quiet in that part of the world.

ROUNDTABLE ON PEACE AND DISARMAMENT ENDS

AU121950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Dec (AGERPRES) -- On December 12 proceedings concluded in Bucharest of the round-table conference "Peace and Disarmament", organized by the International Law and International Relations Association.

For two days (December 11 and 12) scientists of Switzerland, France, Yugoslavia, the United States of America, Hungary, the Soviet Union and Romania, in an open, constructive atmosphere, made a large exchange of views on the implications of the worsening international situation, of the intensifying arms race, of the accumulation of a huge arsenal of ever more improved nuclear weapons, which make the concern of governments, of peoples, of the public opinion.

In the context there was stressed the value of the initiatives of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu regarding the strengthening of peace and security in Europe, for diminishing the military spending and the allotment of the saved funds to economic and social development, regarding the disarmament, the nuclear disarmament in the first place. Also highlighted was the significance of the big mass movements for peace held in Romania as well as the Romanian preoccupation with enhancing the role played by scientists in the promotion of a climate of security and confidence among nations.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VERDET 8-11 DEC IRAQ VISIT

AU141306 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Dec 81 p 6

[Communique of Prime Minister Ilie Verdet's visit to Iraq 8-11 December]

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid an official visit to Iraq 8-11 December 1981 at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Iraq. The Romanian guest and those accompanying him enjoyed a warm reception as an expression of the friendly relations established between Romania and Iraq and of the feelings of esteem and respect shared by the two peoples.

During the visit, the prime minister of the Romanian Government was received by Saddam Husayn, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Republic of Iraq.

On this occasion, a warm exchange of friendly messages took place between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Comrade Saddam Husayn, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Republic of Iraq. During the ensuing talk, which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the two sides discussed tangible aspects of bilateral relations and certain international problems of common interest.

Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Romanian Government, and Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Government, conducted official talks which took place in a friendly atmosphere of esteem and complete understanding. They briefed each other about the current concerns of the two countries in the field of their socioeconomic development and thoroughly examined overall relations between Romania and Iraq, especially economic relations, and also reviewed certain current international issues.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the upward trend of friendly relations between Romania and Iraq, and stressed that these relations are based on the talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Saddam Husayn and on summit understandings which are of decisive importance in strengthening friendship and deepening cooperation between the two countries and peoples. They stressed the contribution of the Romanian-Iraqi Joint Government Commission for Economic, Scientific-Technical and Commercial Cooperation to developing economic relations between the two countries, the usefulness of meetings at ministerial level between the two countries and of the other Romanian-Iraqi meetings.

Special attention was paid to analyzing the current stage of commercial exchanges and of the main economic cooperation ventures as well as to their development prospects. It shows that concrete measures were agreed on, for carrying through in the best of conditions the projects and programs currently being implemented. Likewise, they examined the possibilities of starting fresh cooperation ventures, especially in industrial production, agriculture, transport, building materials and dwellings, and decisions were made to help expand and amplify the mutually advantageous economic cooperation between the two countries.

Wishing to further give dynamism, stability and durability to the Romanian-Iraqi relations, the two parties decided to continue their dialogue, to intensify contacts at all levels, to ensure the systematic development of bilateral collaboration through long-term understanding, to match the fundamental interests of economic and social development of the two friendly countries, basing them on the principles of the strict observance of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

During the talks they also analyzed the current stage and prospects for Romanian-Iraqi collaboration in the scientific, technological, cultural and other domains of mutual interest, making decisions that will allow for the amplification of these relations.

At the end of the visit were signed a document on enhancing trade exchanges and on developing Romanian-Iraqi economic cooperation, a cooperation agreement in tourism and a cooperation understanding between the Romanian news agency, AGERPRES, and the Iraqi news agency, INA. Trade contracts had also been covenanted and signed.

Approaching current international questions, Romania and Iraq expressed concern at the state of tension still existing in the world, as a result of the intensification of the policy of interference in domestic affairs of division into spheres on influence and domination, of continuing states of conflict, of escalating the arms race, of deepening the economic crisis and widening the gaps between the rich and poor countries. At the same time, emphasis was placed on the ever stronger increase and assertion of the people's will to put an end to the policy of domination, to enjoy their right to a free and independent development, according to their legitimate aspirations.

As the same time, stress was laid on the necessity to take resolute and fully responsible action for diminishing tension in the world, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of peace, detente, independence and collaboration, for settling all interstate differences by neogtiations, by peaceful means, by taking firm measures for disarmament -- nuclear disarmament, first of all -- for moving to concrete steps in the direction of building a new international economic order, for the democratization of interstate relations, so that the observance of peoples' rights to decide their own destinies should be fully ensured, in a better and more just world.

Referring to European issues, the two sides pointed to the necessity for the current Madrid meeting to conclude with best results for the process of consolidating security and cooperation in Europe, and they greeted efforts made to reduce the arms race and eliminate nuclear weapons on the continent.

Emphasis was placed on the progress to be made in this respect as it would exert a positive influence for world peace and security.

The Iraqi party outlined the causes that generated the conflict with Iran and the implications of the outburst of military hostilities between the two countries. The Romanian party expressed its preoccupation for the continuation of the conflict between the two neighbour countries and emphasized the need for an end to be urgently put to the confrontation between them. Highlighting the usefulness of various efforts deployed at an international level on this line, the Romanian party stressed the need for an immediate cease fire and for achieving a peaceful settlement of the current dispute by negotiations in the interest of the two neighboring states, of the cause of peace and security in the world.

Both parties highlighted the importance of security and stability in the Gulf and consequently the need to keep that region outside the zones of conflicts, spheres of influence and foreign involvement.

Expressing their standpoints on the Middle East situation, the two parties reaffirmed that a just and durable peace in the region cannot be achieved without the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all occupied territories and without the recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, inclusive of the right to self-determination, to returning to their homes and to building an independent state of their own.

The Romanian party reiterated its firm position of condemning the aggressive attack of Israel on the Iraqi nuclear installations, stressing that such acts of violence cannot be justified and they stand for a dangerous precedent.

Stressing the good collaboration between Romania and Iraq in international life, both parties highlighted their governments' wish to intensify their collaboration within the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the Group of 77 and other international fora. Highlighted was the two parties' confidence that the future summit conference of the non-aligned countries due in 1982 in Baghdad would be able to contribute to the improvement of the international climate and to increasing the role of Non Aligned Movement.

Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq, accepted the invitation to pay an official visit to Romania. The date of the visit is to be established subsequently.

ENACHE MEETS HUNGARIAN NEWS AGENCY DIRECTOR

AU121531 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Petre Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, today received Erno Lakatos, director general of the Hungarian news agency MTI, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Romanian news agency AGERPRES.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed the positive relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Hungary and between our parties and peoples, as well as the role and contribution made by press agencies and generally by the mass media in the two countries to developing those relations.

The meeting was attended by Eugen Florescu, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee; Ion Cumpanasu, director general at the Romanian press agency; and Sandor Rajnai, ambassador of Hungary in Bucharest.

BRIEFS

WRITERS' PROTOCOL WITH POLAND -- A protocol on exchanges in 1982 has been signed in Warsaw between the Writers' Union of Romania and the Union of Men of Letters from Poland. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 11 Dec 81 AU]

RESOLUTION OF POLISH CRISIS IS 'INTERNAL MATTER'

LD151442 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Dec (TANJUG) -- In connection with the latest events in Poland an official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs has made the following statement to the TANJUG diplomatic editor:

"The latest events in the Polish People's Republic stem from the great difficulties and contradictions in which the Polish society and the economy have found themselves. These events are an internal affair of Poland. We continue to believe that the Polish people, the Polish working class, the PZPR and other Polish political forces are the only ones called upon, within the ambit of that country's full sovereignty, to find a way out of the crisis in which Poland has found itself.

"Since the internal and the external circumstances of the latest developments in Poland are known we hope that a way out will be found along the democratic road of socialist renewal, understanding and economic and social reforms. We see this as a perspective for the Polish working class and the Polish people in order to attain the objectives for which they aspire and to normalize the life and the further democratic and socialist development of Polish society.

"This is also in the interest of stability, security, detente and peace in Europe and in the world."

TIRANA'S 'INTERFERENCE' WILL NOT BE TOLERATED

'Constitutional Foundations' Attacked

LD111544 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1304 GMT 11 Dec 81

[By TANJUG editor Dragos Stojanovic]

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government has again made it plain that it wants good-neighbourly relations with Albania, but will not tolerate Tirana's interference in its internal affairs and Albania's territorial claims.

This is the substance of the latest note of the Yugoslav Government to Albania. The content of the note is announced to the public obviously with the wish to show clearly that in Tirana's conduct not only there are no changes, but that anti-Yugoslav activity is being escalated.

That escalation is noticeable especially since the Yugoslav Government's aide memoire to Albania of May this year. It was especially noticeable at the recent congress of the Albanian party, which expressed unacceptable stands regarding Yugoslavia.

Tirana is interfering in internal affairs, since it is attacking Yugoslavia's constitutional foundations. Albania stirs up the opposition of the Albanians in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Tirana even expresses territorial claims towards Yugoslavia by "proving" that some parts of Yugoslavia allegedly belong to Albania.

In its unsuccessful attempts to spread these thesis throughout the world, the Albanian propaganda machinery employs not only its missions and vast resources but also emigres of all colour and orientation. It is symptomatic that such activities coincide with anti-Yugoslav terrorist activities conducted in some countries.

Well-informed observers take as naive the attempts to accuse Yugoslavia of demanding rights for its national minorities in neighbouring countries while at the same time allegedly denying these rights to the Albanians in Yugoslavia.

The truth is quite the opposite. Yugoslavia calls for granting its national minorities in neighboring countries the same human rights as enjoyed by the majority nation, not for altering the frontiers or the constitutional systems of those countries.

Albanians in Yugoslavia, as well as the members of all other nations and nationalities, enjoy identical rights which are not only guaranteed by the constitution but are exercised in practice to the broadest possible extent.

Elected representatives of the Albanian nationality are to be found in the Presidency of Yugoslavia, the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee and Parliament and are equally present in the overall Yugoslav structure with the full right to the use of their own language.

In nonaligned Yugoslavia's overall international relations, a special place is taken by relations with neighbours. These relations -- with Austria, Greece, Italy, Hungary and Romania -- are a model of good-neighbourly cooperation.

The platform for such relations is defined on the basis of clear-cut principles, respect for independent, sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality, mutual respect and benefit, inviolability of borders and non-interference in internal affairs.

Yugoslavia is firmly resolved to cooperate with all its neighbours on these principles and is prepared to cooperate in a like manner with Albania also. It rests on Albania to reflect upon the significance of such equitable cooperation.

Damage to Cooperation

LD112118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 11 Dec 81

["Who Sows Calumny -- Reaps Censure" -- TANJUG headline; by TANJUG editor Aleksandar Markovic]

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Dec (TANJUG) -- In a note on 4 December, the Yugoslav Government officially pointed out Albania's anti-Yugoslav goals. What is involved is Tirana's crude interference in the internal affairs of the SFRY and the incitement of activity directed against its constitutional order, which is calculated to bring about the territorial disintegration of Yugoslav. According to Albanian irredentist policy, this would be the most effective way of destroying the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities and of splitting up socialist Yugoslavia.

In (?May) this year and in the aide memoirs presented by the Federal Executive Council to the ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Belgrade, the damage which this activity does to cooperation between the two neighboring countries was pointed out to the Albanian side.

Taking no account of the historical and political realities in Yugoslav-Albanian relations, the Albanian party and state leadership has deliberately and systematically continued to strengthen its policy of greater Albanian nationalism, following in this way the long years of irredentist policy which is turning into subversive action in relations with Yugoslavia.

In seeking to unite Albanians in Yugoslavia "under one umbrella" by creating a seventh Yugoslav republic, Tirana is in fact trying to change the (?orientation) of the nations and nationalities of Kosovo within the framework of the SFRY.

While loudly proclaiming, on the one hand, its wish that its relations with Yugoslavia develop normally, Albania at the same time noisily uses all means to stress that all this depends on Yugosavlia alone, on Belgrade's stance in regard to socialist Albania, and on the treatment of Albanians in Kosovo and in other parts of the SFRY.

However, up until now Albania has not only done nothing to calm down the campaign against Yugoslavia, its integrity and sovereignty, but (?is continuing) on the airwaves of radio Tirana and in ZERI I POPULLIT articles to spread slander and untruths against Yugoslavia and its nations and nationalities. All this hampers not only the development of relations between the two neighboring countries but also complicates the situation in the Balkans, as well as further abroad.

KOLISEVSKI, VRHOVEC BEGIN VISIT TO NETHERLANDS

14 Dec Departure

LD141024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0909 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Dec (TANJUG) -- Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Kolisevski left this morning on a two-day friendly visit to the Netherlands.

Kolisevski is accompanied by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec.

At Belgrade Airport, Kolisevski was seen off by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Fadilj Modza, Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Franjo Herljevic and other officials.

Cordial Welcome

LD142102 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1352 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] The Hague, 14 Dec (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia member Lazar Kolisevski with wife arrived here in The Hague today on a two-day friendly visit to the Netherlands at the invitation of the Netherlands Government. The Yugoslav delegation also includes Federal Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec and other officials.

[Words indistinct] a very cordial welcome to Lazar Kolisevski and the Yugoslav delegation at the Upemberg Air Force Base near the Hague. On behalf of the Netherlands Government, the guests were welcomed by Deputy Prime Minister den Uyl who, in the absence of the ill Van Agt, is acting prime minister; Den Uyl was accompanied by Netherlands Foreign Minister van der Stoel and other officials.

[passage indistinct] in the evening, Queen of the Netherlands Beatrix is giving a formal dinner in honour of Presidency of Yugoslavia member Lazar Kolisevski.

Talks Open

LD142320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1944 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] The Hague, 14 Dec (TANJUG) -- Official Yugoslav-Netherlands talks began in the government building in the Hague this afternoon. The Yugoslav delegation is led by Lazar Kolisevski, a member of the SFRY Presidency. Other members of the delegation were Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dragomir Petrovic, Yugoslav ambassador to the Netherlands; Milica Ziberna, assistant federal secretary of foreign trade; and Vladislav Jovanovic, head of department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. The Netherlands side was led by acting Prime Minister den Uyl, who is standing in for Prime Minister van Agt, who is sick. Foreign Affairs Minister Van der Stoel; Polak, head of the Directorate for European Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Van Berckel, Netherlands ambassador in Belgrade, were in the Netherlands delegation.

During the afternoon talks, it is understood, both sides made a favorable evaluation of the realtions and cooperation between the Netherlands and Yugoslavia which were said to be developing well.

Den Uyl said these relations "are permeated with warm sentiments." It is understood that the Netherlands side pointed out the special significance of today's talks because of the seriousness and complexity of the present international relations, especially along the East-West line, and because of the latest events in our continent. According to Den Uyl the further development of events in Poland is of special importance for the stability of relations in Europe and consolidation of the process of trust and cooperation.

During the Yugoslav-Netherlands talks, a very detailed analysis was made of the most topical questions of the international situation, particularly those in which the two countries are interested and which, in the assessment of both sides, are also of key significance for the stability of peace and establishment of equal cooperation in the world. The Netherlands leaders, it is understood, expressed their concern on some aspects of international relations, especially those between East and West which, according to them, brought about the weakening of detente and international trust. In this context, Den Uyl set out the Netherlands assessments of some current crisis situations, stressing that his country is in favor of dialogue and the intensification of cooperation and against further arming. He illustrated this by referring to the Netherlands' views on the U.S.-Soviet talks which began recently in Geneva. He advocated renewed SALT talks and emphasized the need for an agreement at the Madrid CSCE meeting on holding a European disarmament conference.

The host reiterated that the military balance of the blocs should be kept at the lowest possible level, expressing the Netherlands' opposition to increasing the armament race, especially in Europe. Den Uyl also expressed the hope that the European security and cooperation conference will end successfully with a balanced final document at the end of it which will cover all important questions pertaining to the life and cooperation of our continent and also the proposal to hold a European disarmament conference. In this connection, Den Uyl paid tribute to the neutral and nonaligned countries for their search for concensus on this conference.

Reference was also made to the recent meeting in Cancun, in whose work the Netherlands side expressed great interest, supporting in this way the speeding up of further north-south negotiations.

Lazar Kolisevski and his associates, especially Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, set out Yugoslav views of the international situation. They particularly stressed the great importance of consolidating detente in Europe and realizing the principles and objectives of the Helsinki final document in all aspects of daily life. Because, as the Yugoslav side pointed out, only by nurturing European confidence and cooperation can solutions be devised for even the most complex structures. Briefing their hosts in detail about the Cancun meeting, the members of the Yugoslav delegation stressed the need to begin global negotiations as soon as possible, which, it was said, is in the general interest and is also very important for the preservation of peace and stability in the world. In the context of the talks on the Yugoslav activity on the international scene, it was stressed especially that our country proceeds from the principle of firm defense of independence, continuation of the policy of nonalignment and of strengthening socialist democracy and democratic internal development. In this context, it was pointed out that in the current internal economic situation, which is still serious, encouraging signs are already appearing, especially in the balance of payments area where in the following period we are expecting a substantial reduction of the deficit.

According to the program of the visit, the Yugoslav-Netherlands talks will be continued tomorrow and on Wednesday morning, the last day of the stay in the Netherlands of SFRY Presidency member Lazar Kolisevski.

After the end of the first round of official talks, Lazar Kolisevski visited the Dutch Parliament where he met with Thurlings, president of the Upper House, and Dolman, president of the Lower House. Tonight, Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands is giving a formal dinner in honor of Lazar Kolisevski.

Official Dinner

LD142338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1954 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] The Hague, 14 Dec (TANJUG) -- Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands gave an official dinner in The Hague this evening in honor of Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency who, accompanied by his delegation, is paying an official visit to the Netherlands. Present at the dinner, which proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, were Kolisevski and his wife; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dragomir Petrovic, Yugoslav ambassador in the Netherlands; Milica Ziberna, assistant federal secretary of foreign trade; Vladislav Jovanovic, head of department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and others. On the Netherlands side, the dinner was attended by, in addition to Queen Beatrix and Prince Klaus; acting Prime Minister den Uyl, Van Berckel, Netherlands ambassador in Belgrade; Polak, head of the Directorate for European Affairs in the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and others. Toasts were exchanged during the dinner.

BORBA QUESTIONS NEED FOR BRIGHT STAR MANEUVERS

AU111825 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1230 GMT 7 Dec 81

["BORBA Military-Political Commentary" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] To be present everywhere in the world: This is the first demand that a country laying claim to being called a superpower places upon itself. This first demand simultaneously raises the second demand to be at a certain place at a certain time with the appropriate forces. However, it is difficult to fulfill this demand, the Yugoslav newspaper BORBA says in its military-political commentary.

The first world power, the United States of America, has made and continues to make many efforts in this direction. Under the conditions of the anti-colonial revolution, which was the main characteristic of the postwar development of the world, ways were sought to ensure that the appropriate forces with their own military means would be able to appear in good time at every point of the so-called vitally important interests, that is essentially, everywhere that the rebelling people demanded their right to free and independent development.

The concepts of "express airfields," "floating garrisons," strategic intervention forces, rapid deployment forces and the like were worked out for that purpose. Following a period of calm and pause after the Indochina war and the intensification of detente as a result of the conclusion of a number of important agreements between the two superpowers in May 1972, the idea of "rapid intervention at distances of strategic scope" is now being revived once again.

The military exercises conducted under the name "Bright Star" in the Middle East region these days are one of the obvious examples of this concept and practice.

The forces of the United States (mainly detachments of the Rapid Deployment Force), Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman are participating in these exercises. The exercises are being held in the territories of the aforementioned countries and especially in the western regions of Egypt. However, these exercises are in fact being held on a global scale because they also cover the U.S. territory and the entire air and maritime space between the United States and the aforementioned territories. The exercises are called maneuvers but they are not maneuvers following a single plan of conduct of operations. What is involved in this connection is a number of separate practical exercises in various military actions, including gunnery and accordingly also bombing raids with "live" combat bombs.

That is shown among other things by the exercises with the B-52 strategic bombers flying over from an airfield in North Dakota (refueling in the air) to bomb the intended targets in the west Egyptian desert near the Libyan border.

Among other exercises, the most important is undoubtedly the training exercise in mass transportation of troops and equipment involving the verification of the action capability of the C-5, C-141 and C-130 aircraft and their ability to perform the tasks connected with transporting troops over long- and medium-range distances.

However, the basic idea of the maneuvers is to test "the ability to counteract any Soviet intervention in the Persian Gulf region," about which the American press writes openly. Of course, the first question that must be asked in this connection is whether this is the main or the only purpose of the maneuvers. If this is the purpose, then a number of other questions emerge in this connection, ranging from the multiple operational and technical questions which excite the Pentagon specialists, to the political questions which concern not only the Department of State but also all countries of the region involved, all countries of the world and especially the nonaligned countries.

As regards the political aspects, it must be noted that not all Arab states in the region support these U.S. efforts. Syria, Libya, the PLO and South Yemen openly oppose them, fearing that these actions are aimed against them. The bombing raids with "live" bombs in the desert near the Libyan border are considered by the Libyans an open demonstration of force. Even the countries which support the United States, for instance Oman, have requested a scaling down of the maneuvers in their territories, especially since Pentagon itself has emphasized that what is involved are routine exercises, such as the ones held in the past.

Finally, the question must be asked how the planners of the use of the Rapid Deployment Force plan to engage the American Armed Forces against the USSR forces in the Persian Gulf regions and at the same time avoid a global conflict between the two superpowers and, accordingly, a conflict between the blocs, a conflict that would inevitably break out as a result of the very mechanism of the existing agreements on which the blocs are based.

Even if the second question (that is, the question of whether any real evidence exists that the USSR intends to occupy the Middle East oil industries by means of force) is not asked in this connection, everything shows that the basic concept of the Bright Star maneuvers is based on unrealistic premises. The Bright Star maneuvers are not only quite costly but also unnecessary, unrealistic and politically harmful.

The fact that others, for instance, the USSR, France, Great Britain and NATO as a bloc are also forming rapid deployment forces, either on strategic or smaller scales, cannot soften the criticism aimed at the planners of the Bright Star maneuvers, the Yugoslav daily newspaper BORBA concludes.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ARMY FINANCING, ANNIVERSARY

AU121953 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- Today in Belgrade the SFRY Presidency held a session which was presided over by President Sergej Kraigher.

At its session the Presidency discussed and adopted information on the forthcoming visit of Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency, to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

The Presidency acquainted itself with the past activity in advancing scientific research in the field of international relations and SFRY foreign policy.

The Presidency considered and adopted the draft conclusions of the Council for National Defense on ensuring the necessary funds for financing the Yugoslav People's Army in 1982 and its further development and modernization as well as a report on preparations for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the formation and development of the Yugoslav People's Army and the activities connected with that celebration.

Some other questions within the constitutional authority of the SFRY Presidency were also discussed at the session.

ASSEMBLY FEDERAL CHAMBER ADOPTS DEFENSE LAW

AU111810 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Dec 81 p 5

[Ljiljana Zorkic report on session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber in Belgrade on 9 December]

[Excerpts] Law of Exceptional Social Importance

Following 2 years of preparation and preceding discussions in the bodies of the SFRY Assembly, as well as in the assemblies of the republics and provinces, delegates of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly adopted at yesterday's session the proposal for adopting a law on national defense and the draft law. Col Gen Dane Cuic made an introductory speech on this document on behalf of the Federal Executive Council. He said that what delegates have before them is a law pertaining to the system, which is of "exceptional" social importance because the law regulates the uniform foundations and other key problems upon which the organization, preparation and functioning of our entire defense system, the defense and protection of the freedom, independence, territorial integrity, the self-managing social system, the brotherhood and unity and equality of our peoples and nationalities and other revolutionary attainments are based."

Key Problems

Continuing his speech, Dane Cuic pointed to the key problems contained in the proposed text of the law.

First, what is involved is the further socialization of the all-people's defense and social self-protection by strengthening the role of the working people and citizens in this system. Next, the law makes possible the "adaptation, development and perfection of the system of all-people's defense for effective functioning, not only in the event of war and direct danger of war, but also in any possible crisis situations." The basic demand is that every crisis and extraordinary situation be prevented in time, and if, due to various negative circumstances, this is not possible, that the forces of our self-managing society are organized, prepared and ready to quickly and effectively overcome and eliminate such situations." This implies even firmer linkage between social self-protection and the all-people's defense.

The law also regulates the "role of the LCY in directing the development and implementation of all-people's defense and self-protection and its responsibility for the political situation in these fields in peace and war, particularly in those situation in which the pertinent organs are able to carry out their tasks and duties." The SAWPY role in the system of self-protection and all-people's defense was also not overlooked.

The incorporation of the committees for all-people's defense and socialist self-protection into the system is also an innovation of the law that is being proposed. These organs would direct, coordinate and link all social factors in order to ensure their effectiveness under all conditions, both in peace, in planning and in implementing the preparations as well as particularly in crisis situations, in the case of an imminent danger of war and during war itself.

However, the command over the all-people's defense and social self-protection would remain, despite the functioning of the committees, in the hands of organs of the sociopolitical communities and management organs in the self-managing organizations and communities.

The law regulates the rights and duties of the SFRY Presidency as the highest organ leading and commanding the armed forces and leading the all-people's defense in accordance with the SFRY Constitution.

This is particularly necessary because with Comrade Tito's demise, the constitutional provisions about the rights and duties of the president of the republic ceased to be valid, Cuic stressed. Today, the SFRY Presidency realizes this role in accordance with the constitutional powers, thus ensuring the collective, permanent, uniform, supreme leading and commanding role that follows Tito's road, his thought and work.

Adoption of Law Should Not Be Delayed

In addition to the aforementioned key problems, which speak about the need to perfect the system of all-people's defense, other important factors that crop up in life and daily practice also influence the adoption of this law, Cuic added. These factors are, primarily, the needs to explain more adequately the constitutional role of the republics and autonomous provinces, communes and other sociopolitical communities in implementing the all-people's defense and social self-protection, to more adequately regulate the rights and duties of the federal organs, particularly the Federal Executive Council and the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, in accordance with the constitutional rights and duties of the federation; to coordinate this law with other laws pertaining to the system adopted after the adopting of the SFRY Constitution.

In connection with the objection of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia "that the law does not respect the position of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces as laid down by the Constitution and that certain questions are regulated in a way that is not in accordance with the SFRY Constitution, Dane Cuic said the following on behalf of the proponents of the law.

Our view is that what is involved is a problem of wider social importance, not only the issue of all-people's defense and this law. At this stage we believe that the raising of this problem should not slow down the work and procedure on adopting the proposal for adopting the law and the draft law. The Socialist Republic of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces agree with this.

To solve this problem, appropriate contacts and talks took place between the proposers of the law and the presidents of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo, Cuic said. Efforts have been made to find common solutions and proposals for any possible amendments of and supplements to certain provisions of the draft law so as to ensure even more complete coordination of this law with the SFRY Constitution and the Constitutions of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo. Work on finding a common solution is in progress.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

LD112230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1651 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade 11 Dec (TANJUG) -- The coordination of stances on the draft resolution for 1982 has started in the Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries without particular difficulties but with the indication that hard work is yet to come in connection with the projected balance of payments.

The delegates, namely, agree that next year it will be necessary to increase the export of goods and services by 8.5 percent and by 12 percent to markets with convertible foreign exchange, as well as that the balance of payments deficit is not to exceed $500 million. However, today's discussion on who should carry the burden of this obligation and how, which is regulated by the accompanying documents, again put the emphasis on the poor coordination in the structure of our economy and on insufficient motivation for exports.

The discussion started with the proposal by the Bosnia-Hercegovina delegation that greater obligation and responsibility for the envisaged exports should be undertaken by the republics and provinces, i.e. associated labor, with more favorable economic structures. Milena Rakcevic, delegate from Slovenia, considered that it was impossible to "shift" the largest burden for exports on to those who were already now at the limit of their export possibilities, emphasizing that now it was "the turn" of those who had new capacities and high level of production but which had so far directed it toward the domestic market or toward exchange markets. This view was also supported by Ante Bubic (Croatia), while Milka Scepanovic (Serbia) advocated even responsibility by all republics and provinces for the country's balance of payments.

Ante Zmijarevic, representative of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], said that the proposal by Bosnia-Hercegovina could not be accepted because this would mean "territorial division" of obligations which is unacceptable considering that every republic and province had production with higher and lower levels of the processing of the finished product. Bogdan Crnobrnja said that it was not a question of export possibilities but of profitability. When associated labor is motivated for deliveries it is unlikely that it will measure its obligations by such criteria. This question and a possibly modified proposal by Bosnia-Hercegovina will be considered by the committee again at a later date.

The delegates today also discussed the customs policy which was initiated by the Croat amendment which advocates the tendency [tendencija] toward abolishing customs on the import of raw materials and primary products, while the rate of protection for other products should be determined according to the level of their final processing. According to Ante Bubic, the aim of this proposal is to make our products on the world market more competitive.

The FEC did not agree with this amendment either, pointing out the general commitment connected with the adoption of the plan to expose the entire economy to the criteria of the world market. According to Ante Zmijarevic, the adoption of this proposal would mean a radical turnabout in the customs policy which is unacceptable at present. In any case, the delegates today advocated a better planned and long-term customs policy which will be more flexible and adapted to our basic aim which is improving the country's balance of payments.

'CONTINUED HOSTILE ACTIVITY' IN KOSOVO REPORTED

AU111950 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Provoking frequent disorders, the counterrevolutionary elements in Kosovo strive to exacerbate the political situation in the provinces. Milisav Milic reports from Pristina:

Last night at about 2200 GMT at the Pristina student center, the public and peace were once again disrupted. About 200 students disturbed the residents of the Ulpjan settlement with whistles and shouts.

The provocators of disorder were the students who had watched a television relay of the boxing match between the Yugoslav and U.S. boxers, following their return from a party at the Pristina Grand Hotel. After the end of the relay of the boxing match, the disorderly students went out to the plateau in front of the student dormitories just before midnight and euphorically whistled and shouted "boo."

Last night's disorders were only one of a number of excesses that confirm the existence of continued hostile activity in Kosovo. The day before yesterday, nearly 100 students entered the student dining hall by force and demanded free lunches. A few days ago students beat up an innocent receptionist because he prevented them from bringing a nonresident into the dormitory. Nearly every day hostile slogans are written on the walls of the student center and the faculties of the Pristina University. The largest number of these slogans appeared on the eve of Republic Day. At that time the following slogans were written on the walls of dormitories, among others: "Down With Titoists" and "If You Are Albanian Patriots, Do Not Write Slogans but Go to the Streets." Hostile slogans are no longer a rare phenomenon. Being unable to demonstrate their intentions in a more drastic manner, the hostile elements resort to writing slogans, distributing pamphlets and small (?maps).

All this leads to the conclusion that a more energetic struggle must be waged against the counterrevolutionary forces acting from the greater Albanian nationalist and irredentist positions.

KOSOVO LC DISCUSSES BATTLE AGAINST IRREDENTISM

LD142158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Pristina, 14 Dec (TANJUG) -- In the implementation of the political platform for LCY action in the development of socialist self-management brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo, the Kosovo communists must ensure the most extensive possible activity to understand thoroughly and accept this document so that it stands and assessments may become a way of life for everyone in this province. Any other conduct contrary to the spirit and demands of the platform will be at the same time also an answer to the question as to who is against socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity between the nations and nationalities in Kosovo and the nations and nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in Yugoslavia, who opposes struggle against irredentism and nationalism in all forms and who is against Kosovo as a socialist autonomous province.

This observation was made by Petar Kostic, secretary of the Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists at the consultative meeting today with the presidents of League of Communists municipal conferences. The meeting which was chaired by Veli Deva, discussed the way things should be organized for the implementation of the political platform.

Kostic stressed that all components in the province must ensure all-round discussion and acceptance of the assessments and orientations given in the platform so that the League of Communists and all progressive organized forces can begin organized and continuous activity to change the situation.

During the discussion the need for more thorough ideological work and work in general with the young people, at the universities, and in cultural and other public institutions was particularly pointed out, especially since in some environments, especially at the universities the League of Communists organizations did not measure up to their commitments in the implementation of the action program of the provincial committee of the Kosovo League of Communists in the struggle against enemy and counterrevolutionary forces.

Had the work with the students been done properly, stressed Kostic, it would not have happened that during talks with them one encountered unacceptance of a real dialogue or support for those students who ask questions and discuss matters from nationalistic and irredentist positions.

The meeting concluded that in acquainting communists and all working people and citizens with the essence and entirety of the political platform and the implementation of its recommendations, the most concrete programs have to be compiled. In particular programs have to be compiled to strengthen togetherness, starting with kindergartens and all other environments right through to the university.

In the entire activity, particular responsibility is borne by information media in the province whose duty it is to make a critical analysis of the behavior up to now and to continue to present, in understandable language, the attitudes and assessments of the platform and the action which is waged to implement it.

Concluding the consultative meeting, Veli Deva, president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, stressed that broad activity must be urgently organized so that the political platform became the ideological property of every Kosovo League of Communists member and of every man and that after a certain time one could assess whether this had been the case. This is the first condition and guarantee that the attitudes of this "small program" of the Kosovo League of Communists will be implemented in the best possible way, Veli Deva said and went on to add that the method and way of becoming acquainted with the platform should also depend on the estimate of every environment of what is most important for an environment -- that it be implemented.

The criterion of adopting these clear attitudes and assessment will be, Veli Deva stressed, the concrete results in the accelerated and more efficient changing of the former state of affairs. Therefore, we should in no circumstances be satisfied with verbal acquaintances and verbal agreements with the assessments contained in the platform but only with the most concrete approaches and struggle for the stabilization of the situation and a change up what had disrupted that situation. We must in particular elaborate programs for the consolidation of brotherhood and unity, of togetherness because as Veli Deva said, togetherness does not come down from the sky by parachute but it was built in the national liberation struggle and in all the subsequent years of freedom. Where this togetherness has been shaken it must be built with detailed programs and actions.

Speaking about the breadth and opening of the perspective which the political platform on Kosovo extends, Veli Deva stressed that the numerically strong Kosovo League of Communists along with being strengthened organizationally and for action, has the strength to prove to all enemies, the fainthearted and opportunists that the LCY program and platform represent the only path and the future in this province.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN KOSOVO COMMUNES DISCUSSED

AU112130 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] The political situation in which our province finds itself demands the engagement of all subjective factors in overcoming the political, security and economic problems. As always, the workers class headed by the League of Communists must be the main promoter of this action to widen and enrich our freedoms and to ensure complete national equality in all communities, Azem Vlasi, president of the Presidium of the Kosovo Provincial SAWP Conference, said today during the talks which he held, together with Riza Adej, member of the Presidium, with teachers and students of the Braca Fraseri secondary school center in Decani.

The existing political and security and economic situation, which is still complex, demands a greater degree of involvement and organization in Urosevac Commune, it was stated at today session of the Urosevac Communal Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth. This is primarily necessary because it is known that young people were the most numerous among the participants in the hostile demonstrations in Urosevac and that such open hostile provocations was writing of slogans and pamphlets, dissemination of disinformation and the like still continue in Urosevac. As was stated at the session of the conference, for this reason the young people of the commune must wage a resolute struggle against all these phenomena.

Today Fadilj Govori was elected new president of the Presidium of the Urosevac Communal Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth, and Biserka Jevtic was elected secretary of the Presidium.

DJURANOVIC, STAMBOLIC MEET COMBINE OFFICIALS

LD111446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1351 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Titova Mitrovica, 12 Dec (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of their 2-day visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, had talks, together with their host, Riza Sapundzija, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and his associates, in Zvecane today with members of the Trepca management board and representatives of the sociopolitical organizations of the Titova Mitrovica Municipality.

Nazmi Mikulovci, chairman of the management board, and his associates acquainted them with the development of the combine, with the medium-term development plans and with the difficulties encountered in economic activity, investments and the pooling of labor and resources.

Despite the fact that the combine has met its credit obligations to banks to the tune of 1.2 billion dinars, the indebtedness of this collective is growing and is 18 percent higher than last year. The legal obligations have also increased by 66 percent.

It was stated in the talks that as a way out of the difficulties not only for Trepca but also for all those collectives in the country which are linked with it, a proposal for a self-managing agreement on pooling labor and resources and on long-term business cooperation with all concerned has been prepared. Unfortunately, this move has been discussed on several occasions, but nothing has been done in practical terms, and thus the entire process of pooling is not being well implemented at all. It was noted that agreements are proceeding only slowly and that the situation of metallurgical capacities, which should also be modernized along with part of associated resources of organizations in the country interested in Trepca metals, is becoming increasingly difficult.

Trepca is also facing other problems. Its position in commodity exchange with other countries is unfavorable, and it also occupies an unfavorable position in the balance of payments and foreign exchange of Kosovo.

Taking part in the debate, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said that it is a very good thing that Trepca was, in its development policy, aimed at implementing the production programs throughout Kosovo and other parts of the country. It is also significant that Trepca workers have, in facing development problems, found the strength to coordinate the policy of personal incomes with the development need, and this is significant for Trepca's prospects as well as a confirmation of production, which guarantees income and a better standard of living for him.

In the next period we have to make maximum efforts in order that the policy of personal incomes be pursued in the best possible way and in order that the workers be given incentives for greater production. But these efforts must also make possible the allocation of certain resources for accumulation, further production and modernization of production. I stress this, Djuranovic said, because this is not always so and because we often, under pressure of economic difficulties, are not able to grasp the necessity and the need for introducing such a policy. However, when we speak of the general economic situation in the country, then we must link it most closely with the need for the entire of associated labor to be oriented, with its development and business policy, towards playing a decisive role in the struggle for economic stabilization. Because, he added, if we say that the country's key problem is its unfavorable position in economic relations with other countries, expressed in the high deficit of the balance of payments and in high obligations of paying for additional accumulation which we had been taking on in the past period, then this basic orientation -- improvement of the country's balance of payments and reducing the indebtedness -- must be incorporated in the policy of associated labor of the entire country.

It seems to me that when we speak of some outstanding questions, there is unnecessary political disageement about when the country's policy as a whole and when the problems of individual work organizations are to be considered. There is no alternative to the policy of stabilization of the country's balance of payments, Djuranovic stressed, and went on to add that potentials, material interest and our ambition can improve the balance of payments next year more than this year.

Speaking about self-managing pooling of labor and resources, Djuranovic said that we have found ourselves in a situation when reproduction and income-based relations between organizations of associated labor are breaking up. The thirst for foreign exchange as well as the method of realizing and disposing of foreign exchange have exerted a considerable influence on the breaking-up of income-based relations and have also introduced another currency through the back door, thus pushing out our own currency.

In such disrupted relations of economic activities as whole, the state involvement has naturally intensified. Views, however, cannot be accepted, the president of the Federal Executive Council added, which describe the implementation of the constitutional role of the state as etatism and superfluous interference. Such "interference" must be seen in the context of all the existing relations and difficulties which we encounter.

Speaking about Trepca, Djuranovic backed the proposal to set in motion again the reaching of agreements on the broader associating process and the self-managing, income-based linking up with other collectives in the country. In this sense, all subjects should be activated in order to find the most favorable concept for Trepca's further development and in order that it be implemented as soon as possible. He added that the leadership of Kosovo and of this combine should assess whether they would use part of the funds of the federal fund aimed at associating, for the needs of Trepca or whether they would use them to build new installations, the yields of which would come much later. Djuranovic also stressed that the Federal Executive Council would endorse the demand that part of the special equipment for the needs of Kosovo organizations be exempted from some customs levies, but he stressed that the agreement on this between the republics and provinces should be speeded up.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of Serbia, and a group of their associates this afternoon visited the Agrokosovo combine and the Feronikal mine, with its flotation plant under construction in Glogovac.

KOSOVO CHAMBER ENDORSES SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

More Realistic Growth Rates

AU121956 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Dec 81 p 4

[M. Antic report]

[Text] Pristina, 8 Dec -- Today delegates of the Assembly of the Chamber of Economy of Kosovo expressed their support for the draft social plan for development of the province in the period until 1985.

Prior to the endorsement of the draft plan, the delegates adopted amendments and a supplement to the accords on which the draft plan is based. It was concluded, for instance, that an 8.5 percent rate of growth of industrial production is more realistic and feasible than the originally planned rate of 8.5 to 10 percent. It was also determined that it is more realistic to plan the development of the building industry at the rate of 7.3 instead of 8.3 percent, the development of transportation at the rate of 6.5 instead of 6.9 percent and the development of trade at the rate of 6.7 instead of 7.4 percent. On the basis of these amendments, the social product of the entire economy will grow at the rate of 7.2 percent instead of the originally planned rate of 7.5 to 8 percent. The lower rates have been set primarily because of the amount of the resources that will be available for developing these branches.

The delegates especially supported the medium-term plan's orientation to stimulating the developing of the processing industry, agriculture, service activities and the small-scale economic operations. The basic goal in this connection will be to open new workplaces with as little investment as possible.

In his introductory report, Jusuf Zejnulahu, member of the Presidium of the Chamber of Economy of Kosovo, emphasized the association of labor and pooling of resources of the province's economy with the associated labor of the entire country as one of the basic prerequisites for fulfilling the social plan for development of the province, which will be adopted by the Kosovo Assembly toward the end of the month. The fact that 50 percent of the funds of the fund of the federation are received through association is not simply a way to provide funds, but represents a qualitatively new social relationship and is in the direct interest of the economy of the entire country and primarily of the Kosovo economy. At present this process is not making the desirable progress. There is lagging at all levels. The delegates concluded that it is the Kosovo economy's task to stimulate that process and maintain its course in the coming period also. Should the contrary happen, many planned tasks will not be fulfilled.

Finalized by Executive Council

LD112118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Pristina, 11 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo Executive Council today finalized the draft social plan of the province for the period 1981-85 which will be considered by the Kosovo Assembly at its next session.

The council assessed that the proposed plan provides solutions and expectations, in keeping with the possibilities for the development of the entire country, which are closely linked with the existing difficulties in the economy, the balance of payments deficit, the reduced possibility of indebtedness abroad and therefore reduced priorities in the economic orientation of the country, all of which will influence the potential for development in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The draft plan envisages that the social product will grow at an annual rate of 6.1 percent, industrial production at 8 percent and agricultural production at 5.7 percent. It is believed that employment in the province can increase at an average annual rate of 6 percent and investments in assets at 7.2 percent.

SERBIA QUESTIONS CONSTITUTIONALITY OF DEFENSE LAW

AU111252 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1613 29 Nov 81 pp 15-16

[Dragan Jovanovic and Aleksandar Tijanic article: "Interpretation of Constitution: Constitution, Law and Defense"]

[Text] The letter sent by the Serbian Assembly to Yugoslavia's Assembly last week asks more openly than ever before the old question that has been left unsolved for some 10 years: Does the authority of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the sphere of all-people's defense extend also to the territories of its autonomous provinces?

As things stand now, Serbia is responsible for the defense of a truncated part of its territory -- without provinces. These dilemmas have not been solved by the new draft federal law on all-people's defense either and it was precisely this fact that last Monday caused an acrimonious discussion in the Serbian Assembly. Following that debate, the aforementioned letter was sent to the president of Yugoslavia's Assembly.

What does the letter say?

The Serbian Assembly concludes that the present federal law on national defense fails to take into consideration the constitutionally determined position of Serbia and its provinces. The new federal draft law also fails to take into consideration Serbia's position, something that "makes the fulfillment of the constitutional rights and duties of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the field of all-people's defense in the entire territory of the republic more difficult." It is further stated that the draft law equalizes the autonomous provinces with the republics in every respect.

In the opinion of the Serbian Assembly, Serbia cannot fulfill its constitutional rights, obligations and responsibilities in the entire territory of the republic unless certain provisions of that document are brought into accord with Yugoslavia's Constitution. The letter explicitly states that the republic's right and duty to regulate and organize all-people's defense and direct territorial defense and civil defense and other preparations for the country's defense and, in the event of an attack on the country, to organize and lead all-people's resistance in its entire territory are based on the federal and the republican constitutions.

Stalemate

The federal law on all-people's defense currently in effect was adopted in April 1974. Since then all the republics and provinces except Serbia have adopted their own laws.

"We raised these issues as early as in 1974, during the preparations for the adoption of a draft republican law. Disagreements began at that time. Representatives of the provinces refused to accept our proposals, believing that that sphere is regulated by the federal law which equalizes the provinces with the republics," Velja Markovic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council, tells us. He says that the talks between representatives of the republican and the provincial executive councils continued to the last part of 1977 but achieved only a partial success because they failed to carry out a coordination of the text of the draft law.

The initiatives for the adoption of a new federal law appeared then. Because of that and because of the stalemate position in which we found ourselves, it was agreed to halt the drafting of a republican law, Markovic adds. "On the other hand the contacts between the republic and the provinces in this field have been fewer than the contacts between the republics," he says.

The current situation is as follows: For all practical purposes, Serbia has no law on all-people's defense because the old law from 1970 has been only formally coordinated with the new constitutional solutions. Since the solutions contained in this law have become obsolete with time, it is impossible on the basis of those solutions to realize the new constitutional principles on a uniform settling of these problems throughout the territory of the republic.

Because of such a situation numerous difficulties arise in daily practice and in the work on preparing the republic's defense. Details about this are not known because they represent a state and military secret. However, on the basis of the situation described it is reasonable to assume that problems exist in connection with conflicts concerning the competences of the staffs, uncoordinated plans, difficulties in the organization of civil defense, mobilization and a synchronized activity of the defense factors throughout the territory of the republic. According to those who are well-informed, some of these difficulties came to the fore during the developments in Kosovo. Bearing all this in mind, Milojica Bantelic, delegate of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Serbian Assembly, said the following in the debate, among other things: "It would be very interesting to establish how often in the past decade the commander of the republican staff of the territorial defense of the Socialist Republic of Serbia was in the provincial staffs for territorial defense of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. And vice versa: How often were the commanders of the staffs of the territorial defense of Vojvodina and Kosovo in the republican staff?" He said that Vojvodina delegates did not attend the sessions of the Joint Commission for National Defense which should have drafted a list of republican proposals and remarks on the new draft federal law.

Delegates from Vojvodina believe that the demands for supplements to the draft federal law are superfluous, and assess them as "an attempt to restrict the constitutional rights of the provinces." Thus, in the Vojvodina Assembly they approved such a draft law unanimously and without any debate. Bogdan Tankosic, delegate from Vojvodina, supported this position of Vojvodina and, speaking in the Serbian Assembly, said that he was setting forth only his view:

I take the liberty to reject the objections of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Joint Commission for National Defense to the proposed draft federal law on all-people's defense. What is happening in this connection is that the facts that the provinces are a constitutive element of the federation, that they are together with the socialist republics equally responsible for the state development of relations within the federation are being disregarded. The aforementioned constitutional responsibility in the field of national defense cannot be taken away from any province, nor can it be transferred to anyone else without amending the SFRY Constitution.

Rodoljub Stanic, delegate of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Serbian Assembly, rejected the reproaches of the provincial delegates that the republican position insists on the elements of statehood and centralism. Among other things, he mentioned the following:

If under the Socialist Republic of Serbia one can consider only that part of its territory which begins at Presevo and includes the Prepolac Mountain and ends on the Sava and Danube rivers, in the area of Zemun and on the border of Pancevo Marsh, then this means a federalization of Serbia, then there is no Socialist Republic of Serbia. Is this what the comrades from Vojvodina want? If they want this, then this is a revision of the constitution and not what the Executive Council advocates or what is laid down in the commission's view.

We discussed this with Miodrag Visnjic, delegate of the Serbian Assembly. "By adopting such a federal law, it would be precisely the elements of statehood of the provinces that would increase more than envisaged by the constitution, while the elements of statehood of the republic would be reduced. This, by the way, is not the first time that the federal legislation has considered this specific feature of Serbia. This is only a striking example of such behavior."

Velja Markovic put this somewhat differently: "The thesis exists that someone wants to change the constitution and to deprive the provinces of some constitutional rights. However, what is involved is solely the implementation of the constitution; that the provinces retain the rights that they have, and that the same right is also given to Serbia."

Law and the Public

This Tuesday the discussion on the draft federal law was again transferred to the SFRY Assembly. Delegates of the Committee for National Defense of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber discussed the draft law. Miljenko Radovan, delegate from Vojvodina, said that "the whole affair has not progressed well thus far and that great trouble has been caused by stirring up the public because the impression has been created that we are unable to agree on vital problems."

He believes that the legislative-legal commission should explain whether the draft law is based on the constitution or not, and if not, why we have a law that is not based on the constitution? Later, again taking part in the discussion, and commenting on the objections of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Radovanov asked: "Does this mean that we are amending the constitution?"

This subsequent intervention by Radovan followed the speech by Brana Joksimovic, delegate from Serbia, who stressed that the "political discussion must provide an answer to the question as to whether the law is in accordance with the constitution or not." He added that Serbia's "objections" are, in principle, correct.

Fadilj Curanoli also spoke and he set forth the position of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo supporting the draft law, something that coincides with the position of the Vojvodina Assembly. However, he also mentioned the role of the press:

The press has begun to write about this and I believe that its reporting contributes to creating an unhealthy climate in the overall relations. The press does not contribute to the solving of the problem but to its further complication.

On behalf of the proposers of the draft law, Col Gen Dane Cuic said:

Our view is that in the current phase of adopting the law one should not slow down the work. However, it is indispensable that comrades from the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the socialist republics should try to find common solutions to all disputed problems. We are prepared to include ourselves directly in this work, particularly in the professional respect.

After the session, we talked to Mihailo Brajevic, president of the Committee for Defense.

Thus far, we registered 228 various objections to the draft federal law. From Serbia alone, some forty objections were received. We have also received the views of the Serbian and Vojvodina Assemblies, and the views of the commissions from Slovenia, Kosovo and Macedonia. This is the third time that the committee is discussing the draft law and I believe that all observations are important. The observation about the need for a uniform system of all-people's defense in Serbia is particularly important. As far as I know this problem of relations between the republic and the provinces is not expressed only in this field. Because of the existing situation some five or six other laws were also not adopted. This certainly is a great political problem about which the public must be informed through the press.

In conclusion, the problem arises as to what would happen if no agreement is reached between the republic and the provinces. And what would happen if Serbia's proposals and objections to the draft law are not adopted?

I do not believe that this would happen. All-people's defense is the last field in which we could allow ourselves the luxury of bargaining and outvoting, Velja Markovic told us.

This is not a problem where what is involved is a formal violation of the right, but what is at stake is the greatest obligation of every citizen, commune and republic, and thus one must not allow a situation in which someone would be "dissatisfied." Rather it is necessary to create conditions so that everybody will have his rights, obligations and duties and be responsible for them.

However, what happens if the proposals of the Socialist Republic of Serbia are not adopted?

In such a case the SFRY Constitution envisages a special procedure for discussing and decisionmaking on such a law. However, I repeat, I hope that it will not come to this, Markovic says.

SERBIA ADOPTS REPORT ON ACCORDS WITH PROVINCES

AU121635 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] The Serbian Executive Council has discussed and adopted a report on accords with the provinces on the development policy of mutual interest for the period until 1985. The report has been prepared by the Republican Institute for Social Planning. It is planned to conclude six accords of mutual interest on energy, the agroindustrial complex, the metal processing industry, raw materials and producer goods, water resources and transportation. The Serbian Executive Council has proposed to conclude another three new social accords on social activities, national defense and social self-protection and the processing industry in Kosovo.

Having considered this exhaustive report, the Executive Council concluded that the set deadlines for the accords would not be met because they cannot be concluded by the end of this year, as had been envisaged by the plan. The council concluded that it would regularly inform the Serbian Assembly on the progress of accords.

At the same time, the council considers it necessary to speed up the work on accords with the participation of representatives of the basic organizations of associated labor in the fields involved in the accords. In the next few days the Executive Council will determine its views on unsolved issues and will accordingly inform the Serbian Assembly on this as well as on the three accords which have been proposed subsequently to the six planned accords and on which no agreement has been reached.

DRAGOSAVAC TALKS WITH NOVI SAD REPRESENTATIVES

Economic Stabilization Discussed

LD112220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 11 Dec (TANJUG) -- Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, accompanied by Vasa Milic, secretary of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, and Marko Djuricin, president of the Vojvodina League of Communists City Conference, paid a visit today to the Novi Sad Novkabel cable works, and had talks with representatives of this exemplary collective and of several other Novi Sad factories. The focus of attention in this open dialogue was the purposeful implementation of the economic stabilization measures, precongress activity and greater exports.

Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, asked about intranational relations in this collective. Works representatives said that the 3,000-strong collective consists of workers of 18 nations and nationalities, and that there are no problems whatever of any kind in intranational relations or any nationalist manifestations.

Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, expressed great praise at the assertion that there are no manifestations of nationalism in the Novi Sad Novkabel works and in other industrial collectives, and that the unity of all nations and nationalities is being accomplished, but he warned that it is necessary to continue to be vigilant and to undertake all measures against nationalist manifestations, ideas and influences, which must not poison relations in work organizations.

Dusan Dragosavac expressed the opinion that a more thorough analysis should be made of isolationism within local borders and of the failure to develop cooperation between economic factors in the spirit of the law on associated labor, and that the causes of this should be studied, in order to surmount as soon as possible classic cooperation through trading and buying-selling relations, and to breathe life into the principle of income-based linkage. The example of Novkabel shows that even the Yugoslav market is too small for this works.

Dragosavac touched in particular on the most topical problems in economic policy, and expressed the opinion that the numerous questions in this sphere can be overcome through more efficient measures and more energetic struggle against the weaknesses perceived. At this moment, Dragosavac said, maximum responsibility and determination are demanded of communists and all working people to implement the measures set by the party and state organs in the economic stabilization program, and this must imbue the entire activity of the highest party assemblies in the federation, republics and provinces. Dragosavac pointed to the circumstances caused by the international political and economic situation, but he stressed that this should not be conceived of as grounds, justification and an "alibi" for hushing up one's own weaknesses, and as excuses that these are the consequence of the international economic situation. He drew the attention of businessmen to the fact that the world political and economic situation will continue for some time, and that we must thus take the appropriate measures to improve the country's economic situation through our own means. In connection with this, he noted that we were slow to react to changes in world economic policy, such as the rise in cost of energy, oil and application of technology.

Touching on the problems of the currency balance, Dragosavac pointed out that next year alone (credit repayment obligations) exceed $5.5 billion, while currency reserves this year amount to $2.8 billion. This circumstance also draws attention to the question of the operation of the currency market. Dragosavac also stressed the need to coordinate the commodity-money balance, and underscored that currency funds must be guaranteed for the most essential consumer manufactures. He recalled the issue of imports of medicines, coffee and several other consumer products which are a neglected item in total imports.

Visits TV Station 11 Dec

LD112146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Novi Sad, 11 Dec (TANJUG) -- Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today visited Novi Sad television where the representatives of this youngest Yugoslav television studio acquainted him with the development of this journalistic establishment and with the programs in the five equal languages of the nation and nationalities of the multinational Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. Bosko Krunic, president of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee, also took part in the conversation which extended to many topical themes on the League of Communists and our society.

Milutin Stanisic, director of Novi Sad television, explained in detail the work of this journalistic establishment which employs 700 members of over 20 nationalities, regarding the implementation of its constitutional role of informing the public in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and throughout our country. He also outlined difficulties in modernization and efforts to ensure channels for informative-political and other programs.

President Dragosavac praised the efforts of the Novi Sad radio television which is by its national composition "Yugoslavia and a little world", to implement and develop equality. He emphasized that it was important to remain firmly on this course. Proceeding from the existence of the modern nation, he pointed out that it was exceptionally important to affirm it from Marxist positions. No concessions must be made in this respect to nationalism because this would fan war between nations and nationalities while our interest is equality and harmony between nations and nationalities. This has domestic as well as international significance. It is good that you have the ambition "to cover" not only most of Vojvodina but also most of Yugoslavia with programming in five languages and that you can be heard even further afield. It is not a question of imposing any of our system on neighboring countries but to achieve the best possible cooperation and understanding which is also an internationalist obligation.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium then observed that in the discussion about the state and statehood there is much which cannot sustain Marxist criticism. Discussion on this question must be held in a proper manner. Recalling the fierce struggle in the seventies over this question, he said that it was known that when there is too much insistence on the state and statehood, while the class and self-managing angle is neglected, nationalism emerges. Dragosavac emphasized that the historic interest of the working class, its interest to master expanded reproduction, cannot and must not be ignored. We did not entirely overcome this then and so we are faced with a repetition now.

Dragosavac says that we treated the question of "national minority" in the constitution correctly as a nationality, that we did not divide them nationally into "minorities" and "majorities." The essence lies in the fact that they are equal as citizens, as self-managers. It is clear though that we are also faced with other views and in this respect the press, radio and television, our publications and the communists in them have a great task.

Of course, we have various discussions, which is understandable, but it is unacceptable to wonder whether we are for democracy, freedom and therefore freedom of the press. This is clear, but the question is: Whose freedom and what are the contents of freedom and democracy? In this connection, Dragosavac says that communists cannot be divided into "sectors." The question is whether and how much are they engaged in the struggle for developing self-management, for implementing the interests of the working class, for equality, brotherhood and unity and togetherness. It is necessary to intensify responsibility about this.

Regarding the information media, President Dragosavac adds, editorial boards, councils, journalists and all political organizations and forums today have great tasks and responsibilities. All of us, as communists, have the great responsibility of struggling against what is negative in any field in our society.

We do not need "taboo" themes. There can be information about anything but everything has its limits. It is possible to write constantly about various negative phenomena from all parts of our country without seeing anything that is good and valuable. This, however, would not be the real picture of our situation.

Dragosavac also draws attention to the fact that there are various and different statements by officials in public and that individual journalists wonder to whom they should listen. However, there exists the LCY program and the party line and it is always necessary to proceed from it. As communists, we must be aware that a large number of people find it difficult "to feel" their own nationalism and that they find it easier "to feel" it in another environment.

As communists, we must feel it everywhere, wherever it appears. If we are good fighters against "our own nationalism," then we are also good fighters against another nationalism. If we see nationalism only among others, then we too shall objectively finish in nationalism. All of Yugoslavia is nationally mixed. Each republic and province is such and this is good. We must not be satisfied with what has been achieved, Dragosavac says, recalling that there was hardly a speech in which Comrade Tito did not speak about brotherhood and unity and togetherness of nations and nationalities. These achievements must be constantly developed and fostered because there is never enough equality and togetherness.

Before his conversation with the members of the collective, Dusan Dragosavac granted an interview to Novi Sad television.

VOJVODINA LC COMMITTEE ON NATIONALIST TRENDS

LD102316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 10 Dec 81

["Workers and Citizens in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina Are Increasingly Sensitive to Nationalist Declarations" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Novi Sad, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- The number of individual declarations of nationalism made in Vojvodina this year is increasing -- especially since the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo -- but the sensitivity of workers and peasants to these and other hostile phenomena has also increased and basic organizations of the Vojvodina League of Communists are reacting much more quickly and resolutely to the hostile phenomena.

This is the assessment of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium Commission for Intranational Relations, which today tried to delve more deeply into the sources of these phenomena and to point out ways for more effective ideopolitical struggle by the Vojvodina League of Communists as it tries to change the situation.

Based on information about nationalist phenomena from January to October of this year in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, it can be seen that the number of criminal charges in relation to individual declarations of nationalism this year was half that of the last 3 years. However the total number of such incidents and complaints is higher. In practice this means that there were fewer declarations of nationalism with serious consequences and that sensitivity to such occurrences was greater. However, in this multinational environment, natioralism of any kind has never been divided into the serious, the not so serious, or less dangerous. Because there is no such thing as harmless nationalism and there cannot be, except in liberalistic theses.

If each of these nationalistic incidents is discussed separately, it can be seen that the majority of them consist of so-called verbal "coffeehouse" nationalism. This means nationalism around the coffee table, usually under the influence of alcohol.

In saying this, no one wants to underestimate the danger of such phenomena nor to undervalue the extent of nationalism and deny that it as well as chauvinism and irredentism -- the roots and causes of which are of a different nature -- exists. There were such examples of nationalist declarations -- individual and not organized -- in Kanjiza, Zrenjanin, Novi Sad, Ada, Senta, Sombor, Subotica and in some other places in Vojvodina, in individual cultural institutions, in educational institutions, in sport and in the information media. And, an increasing number of workers and citizens are demanding the most severe measures against nationalists in these and other areas.

It seems that it is more difficult to recognize hues of nationalism when they arise -- for example, in economics in relation to the developed and underdeveloped, against the pooling of labor and resources and elsewhere. This is understandable, since such phenomena help technobureaucratic and statist forces and cover up for them. As well as in addition, a part of the reactionary clergy in individual municipalities of Vojvodina are increasingly acting from positions of nationalism.

Basic organizations of the Vojvodina League of Communists must become better equipped ideopolitically for the struggle against all forms of nationalism, chauvinism and irredentism, especially against those which are "difficult to catch." The cutting edge of activity in this struggle is dulled by the passivity and opportunism of some of the party membership. Sometimes it is dulled as a result of being satisfied with what has been achieved, even though in a multinational community such as Vojvodina there can never be enough equality and togetherness.

ALEKSANDROVAC LC COMMITTEE EXPELS MEMBERS

AU132138 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Dec 81 p 5

[B. Popadic report]

[Summary] Aleksandrovac, 3 Dec -- The Communal Committee of the League of Communists in Aleksandrovac has expelled from its ranks Jovan Milutinovic, director of the Mladost work organization; Radivoj Ckautovic, former assistant director of the Mladost work organization, and Darinka Stevanovic, director of the Rataj primary school. Miljusko Miljovic, secretary of the organization of the League of Communists, was given a party warning. The Communal Committee also proposed to communists of the Ventil work organization to expel director Milan Sljivic from the League of Communists and to demand his resignation. It proposed that the party organization of the Zupa-Vino work organization expel Milutin Grubovic, secretary of the work organization, from the League of Communists, and give a party warning to Radule Marinkovic, director of the Zupa basic organization of associated labor.

In its decisions, the Communal Committee listed numerous self-managing and business mistakes committed by the expelled members and those proposed for punishment. However, the expelled communists are going to complain against the expulsions because the mistakes ascribed to them were not established by a comradely council nor were they invited to attend any session of the Communal Committee discussing their cases.

BRIEFS

COMBAT AIRCRAFT -- Belgrade, 14 Dec (TANJUG) -- From among combat aircraft being produced in Yugoslavia, the most attractive to the eye of aircraft experts is the Orao (Eagle). This is a multipurpose all-weather day-and-night combat plane equipped with up-to-date electronic instruments. It can use grassy lands for take-off, is fine as an attack airplane, but also can be used for intercepting helicopters and combat transport planes when they act against ground targets. The Galeb (Sea Gull), new combat plane with far greater capabilities of action, is to join the family of Yugoslav-made combat planes before long. Light helicopters armed with guided antitank and air-to-air missiles are to be used against armored units and for successful duels with enemy helicopters and fighter bombers. This helicopter [not further identified] has fine maneuvering capabilities: It is able to start into attack all of a sudden, from behind hills -- almost at tree-top level. Special attention is paid to anti-aircraft defense in Yugoslavia's Armed Forces. Its striking power is made up of new missile units armed with ground-to-air missiles. The Strela (Arrow), an exceptionally effective missile to be fired by individual soldiers, should be added to the above highly effective anti-aircraft arms. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1155 GMT 14 Dec 81 LD]

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